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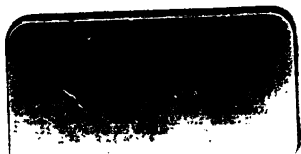
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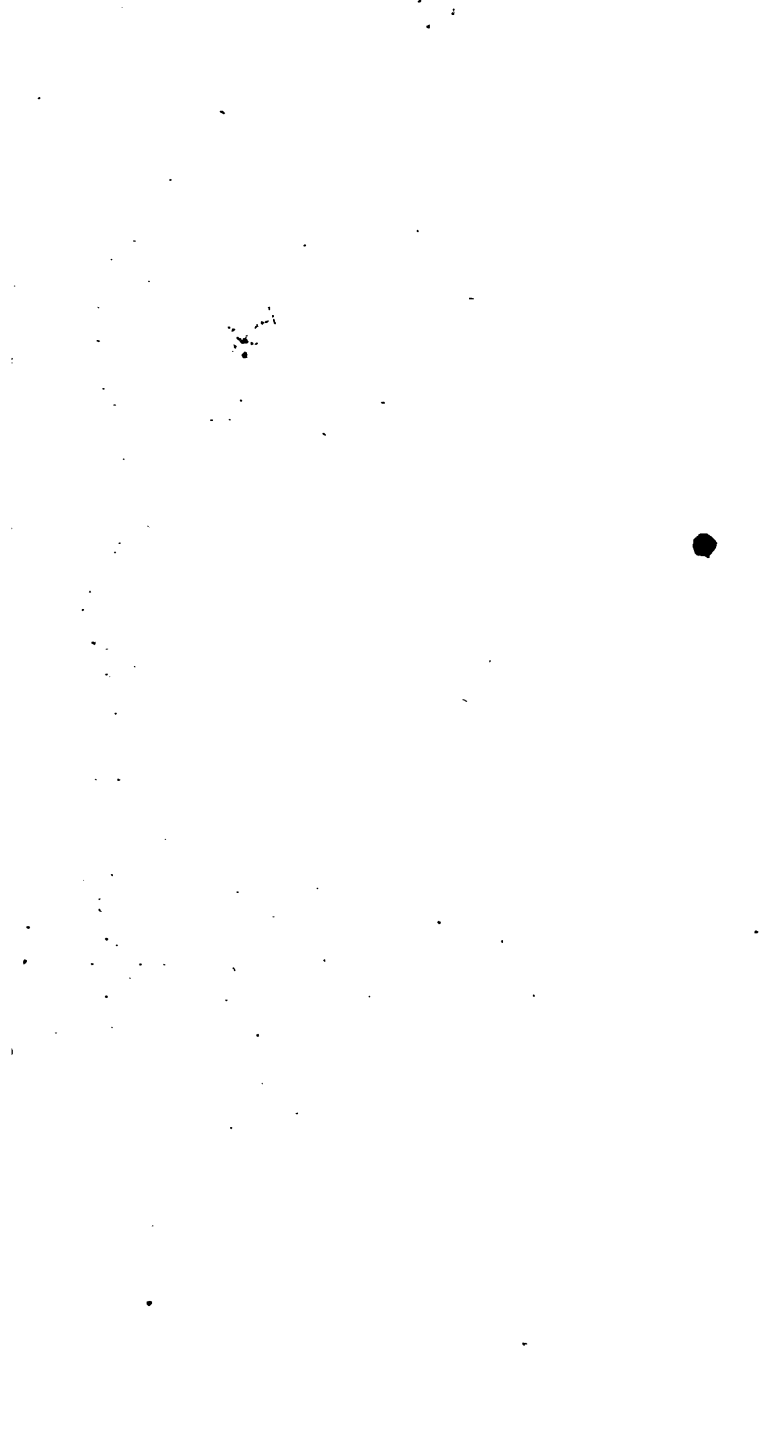
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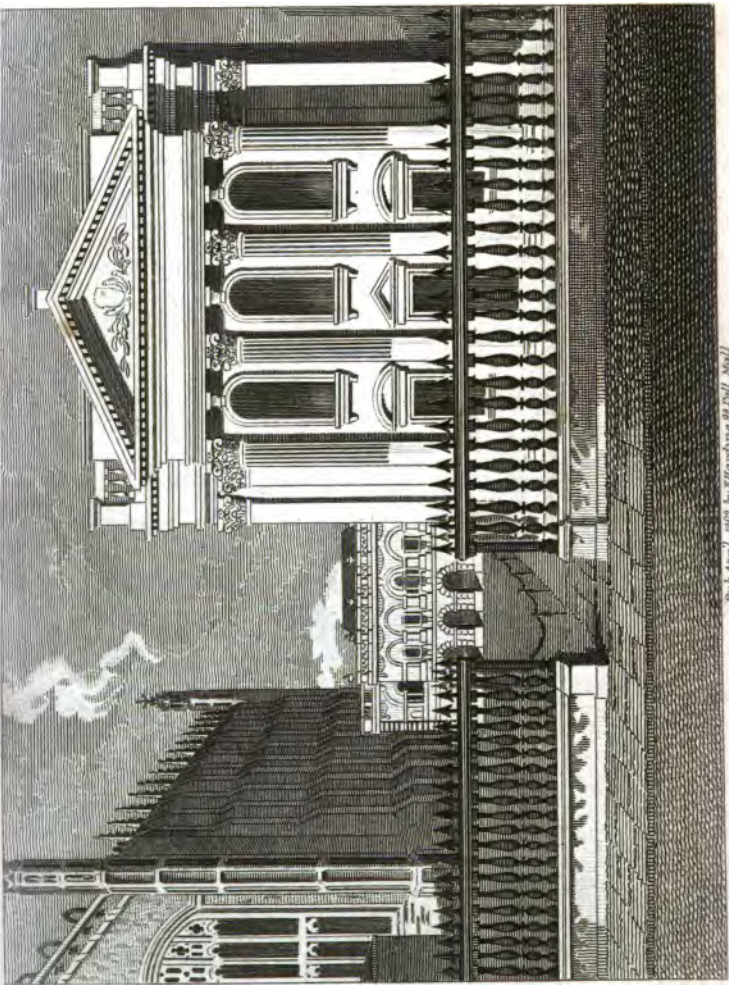
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Pub April 1863 by J. Harding 88 Pall Mall

MEMORABILIA CANTABRIGIÆ :

OR,

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE DIFFERENT

COLLEGES IN CAMBRIDGE;

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

Founders and Eminent Men;

WITH

MANY ORIGINAL ANECDOTES;

VIEWS OF THE COLLEGES,

AND

Portraits of the Founders.

Si placeat, lege; si displiceat, relege; si quid dictum obscurè,
repete; si dubiè, restitue; si erroneè vel falsè, corrige et ignosce; si
malè, condona; si benè, frue.

By JOSEPH WILSON, Esq.

OF THE INNER-TEMPLE.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR EDWARD HARDING, CROWN AND MITRE,
PALL-MALL; SCOTT, STRAND; HIGHLEY, FLEET-
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1803.

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IT is not without the greatest diffidence that I submit this work to the public eye. Much of its imperfection must be attributed to the difficulty of ascertaining to which particular College many of the illustrious ornaments of the University belonged; all the printed works, and the laborious collections of Mr. Baker and Mr. Cole, differing widely on the subject. Many, who well deserved a place in this volume, are also, I fear, omitted, or their names merely noticed; as a detailed account of each would have extended it much beyond

the size to which it was necessarily confined. But I have some satisfaction in recollecting, that an account is here given of many deserving persons, whose biography has been too much neglected.

I am fully aware that an *Athenæ Cantabrigienses* would have been too arduous a task for me to have attempted, notwithstanding the abundance of materials which may be found for such a work, in the voluminous collections of the learned gentlemen I have mentioned; and the MSS. of Mr. Drake Morris, in the Harleian Library, which seem tolerably complete, so far as relates to the Archbishops and Bishops, who have finished their education at this University. That such a work,

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confi-

considering the copious fund of amusement and instruction it would afford, if properly executed, has never appeared, may, indeed, excite much surprize and regret; as no University has possessed a greater number of members more fully adequate to such an undertaking than Cambridge. That Dr. Richardson, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Cole, had the idea, is evident from their collections; and it must ever be lamented, that men so eminently qualified did not live to complete it.

All that I can hope, on the present occasion, is, that I have executed, at least, a more complete and entertaining GUIDE to the Members and Visitors of the University, than any which has yet appeared; and if, in that point
of

of view, this volume should meet with approbation, it may, probably, induce me to attempt a similar one of the sister University.

May, 1803.

J. WILSON.

PREFACE.

CAMBRIDGE was the ancient *Camboritum* of the Romans. If our dreaming chroniclers may be believed, the University was first founded by Cantaber, a Spaniard, bred at Athens, 375 years before the commencement of the Christian æra, from whom also it received its name.

This, however, seems to have been an invention of those, who were desirous of opposing the priority, in point of time, of the Cambridge foundations to those at Oxford; and deserves about as much credit as the History of King Brute. Others, certainly with a greater share of probability, ascribe its foundation to Sigebert, King of the East Angles, about the year 630.

But between the time of these two foundations

tions, we have many marvellous anecdotes recorded; which, with sober antiquaries, are not intitled to the smallest credit.

Cassivellaun, the British Prince of the Trinobantes, is represented as its Patron; Joseph, of Arimathea, as its Apostle; and Arthur, the early pride of Britain, as one who had endowed it with superior privileges.

That it was ruined in the Danish invasion, and lay long neglected, is pretty clear; as well as that it did not thoroughly recover itself, till the Norman government was established.

The first charter of privileges to the University, is said to remain among the records in the Tower, dated 1231, the fifteenth year of Henry the Third. And, perhaps, one great reason why our notices of its earliest history are so few and indistinct, is, that although Houses of Learning, and Inns, and Halls, for Scholars, were founded, they were every one without endowments. Before the establishment of the present sixteen Colleges and Halls, Cambridge had upwards of thirty Inns, or Hostels, where Students lived and studied

studied at their own charge, and under a principal.

Pythagoras's School, in a garden adjoining St. John's College-walks, is falsely supposed to have been one of these, where the Croyland Monks read lectures; but is really the infirmary to St. John's Hospital. Edward the Fourth took it from King's College here, and gave it to Merton College, Oxford; whose property it has ever since been, and is sometimes called Merton Hall.

The first College that received endowment was Peterhouse; it was built in 1257, by Hugh de Balsam, Bishop of Ely, who did not endow it till 1284: in imitation of whom, Richard Badew, assisted by Elizabeth Clare, Countess of Ulster, 1340, founded Clare Hall. How other endowments succeeded, will be seen in the course of this work.

The Scholars were at first kept in private houses, hired every ten years, for the sole use of the University. In 1443, Public Schools were begun, in the place where they now stand, at the expence of the University, assisted by benefactors.

The

The west side of the court, containing the Philosopher's, or Bachelor's School below, and the Physic and Law Schools above, was built at the cost of the University. The north side, containing the Divinity Schools below, and the Regent and Non-Regent Houses above, by Sir William Thorpe, of Lincolnshire. The south side, containing the Logic and Grammar Schools, by Laurence Booth, Bishop of Durham, Chancellor of the University: and the east side, or entrance, by Archbishop Rotheram.

The Library above, was built and furnished by the same benefactor, and Tunstall, Bishop of Durham. Few of the original books are now to be found: but the Library was greatly augmented by King George the First, who having purchased, for 12,000*l.* a large and valuable collection of books and MSS. made by Dr. John Moore, Bishop of Ely, presented them to the University.

Beside the Colleges described in the following account, a new one is shortly to be erected, in pursuance of the will of Sir George Downing, and to bear his name. This gentleman,

tleman, in 1717, devised various estates for this purpose, in failure of certain issue; and the validity of the will, after many years litigation, is now completely established. The Master, the Professors, and three of the Fellows, are already appointed: thirteen other Fellows are to be chosen when the College is built.

The University, as composed of a Chancellor, the Masters, or Heads, and Fellows of the College, and the Students, amounting, in the whole, to near two thousand, is incorporated as a Society, for the study of all the liberal Arts and Sciences. Each College, or Hall, is a body of itself, not only bound by internal regulations, but also controuled by the paramount law of the University: each furnishes Members for the government of the whole, which is administered by a Chancellor, High-Steward, Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, Caput, &c.

James I. granted the University the privilege of sending two Members to Parliament.

The *Chancellor* is usually a Nobleman, and may be changed every three years; or continued

tinued longer by the tacit consent of the University.

The *High-Steward* is chosen by the Senate, and holds his office by patent from the University.

The *Vice-Chancellor's* is an annual office: he is chosen regularly by the body of the University, on the 4th of November, out of two persons nominated by the Heads of Houses.

The *Proctors*, who are also annually chosen, on the 10th of October, must be Masters of Arts: they attend to the discipline and behaviour of the Under-graduates and Bachelors, read the graces, and take the votes in the Whitehood-house.

The *Taxors*, chosen in like manner as the Proctors, are with them Clerks of the Market, and have cognizance of weights and measures. Their office was originally made to counterbalance the exorbitance of the town's-people; who, before the foundations of the University had regular endowments, imposed sadly on the Scholars, to whom they let their houses for residence.

The two *Moderators* superintend the exercises

cises in Philosophy, and the examinations previous to the degree of Bachelor of Arts: this they do as assistants to the Proctors.

The *Scrutators* are appointed to read the grace, and take the votes of the Blackhood-house, to which they always belong.

The *Commissary* is an assistant, or assessor, to the Vice-Chancellor in his court.

The *Public Orator* is the mouth of the University on public occasions; writes their letters, and presents noblemen to their degrees, with a speech.

The *Caput* consists of the Vice-Chancellor, a Doctor of Divinity, a Doctor of Laws, a Doctor of Physic, a Regent and Non-Regent Master of Arts, is chosen annually, on the 12th of October; and is to determine what graces are proper to be brought before the body of the University.

The University has also two *Librarians*, a *Registrar*, three *Esquire Beadles*, and inferior officers; beside Professors in Divinity, Law, Physic, Casuistry, Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, Mathematics, Philosophy, Astronomy, Anatomy, Chemistry, Botany, Modern History, Fossils, and Music.

Besides the Fellows and Scholars of the different Colleges, there are two other orders of Students, called Pensioners.

The greater Pensioners are the young nobility and gentlemen of fortune, who are called Fellow Commoners, from their dining with the Fellows: the lesser Pensioners are dieted with the Scholars; but both live at their own expence.

There is also a large number of Scholars of inferior fortune, called Sizars; these, though not regular Members of the foundations, are capable of receiving Exhibitions, which assist them very much in passing through an expensive education.

The system of education pursued is liberal, and the incentives to emulation, and the rewards of merit, very numerous. In this last respect Cambridge is, perhaps, superior to Oxford, where, generally speaking, the opportunities of rewarding merit by open foundations, are not so great as in the sister University.

The grand examination of Students is that which precedes the degree of Bachelor of Arts. It takes place in the Senate-House, on the first Monday in Lent Term, and the three fol-

following days. The candidates from all the Colleges having gone through their respective courses of study, their examinations in their own Societies, and their exercises in the Schools, are here impartially examined in public. The chief stress, in these examinations, is laid upon Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; and the greatest proficient in these are placed highest in the list of honours. When the examination is completed, the candidates are arranged in classes, according to their respective merits. The first class are called *Wranglers*, and the senior Wrangler is considered as the first man of his standing in the University. The two next classes are termed *senior* and *junior Optimes*. And these are all the degrees of honour. The rest of the candidates, if their ignorance is not too glaring, are suffered to have their degrees in a sort of multitude; and are sometimes jocosely denominated, by their fellow Students, οἱ πολλοί.

ERRATA.

Page 26, line 22, for *Augustine*, read *Augustan*.

Page 33, line 23, for *the*, read *of*.

Page 66, line 10, for *creditabile*, read *credible*.

Page 121, line 4, for *Grange*, read *Granger*.

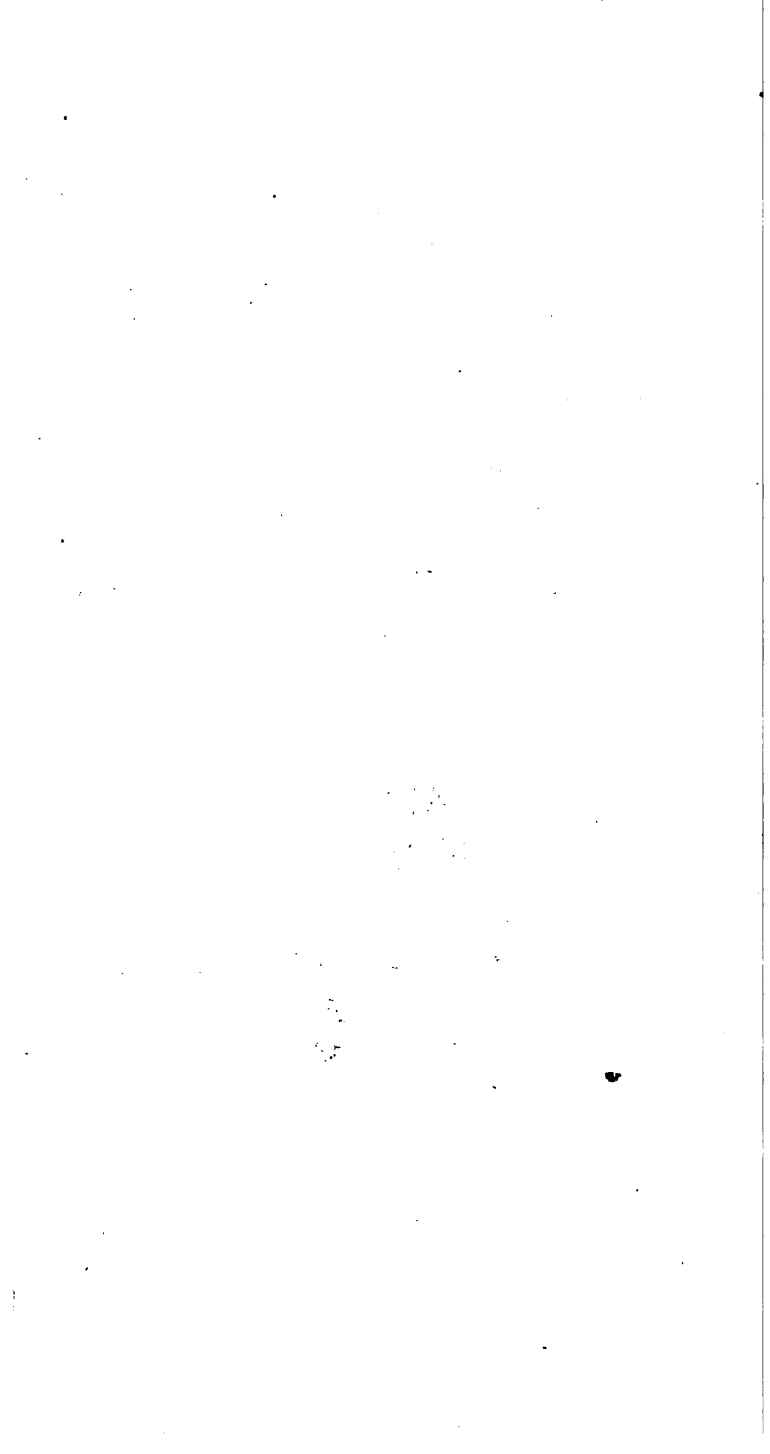
———, line 25, for *Edward*, read *Edmund*.



ST PETERS COLLEGE



HUGH DE BALSHAM BISHOP of ELY



Colleges.

St. Peter's College, or Peter House.

ANTIQUITY.]—THIS College is generally reputed the most ancient of both Universities; but there are three Colleges in Oxford which yet contend for greater antiquity, and the dispute is undecided by Antiquarians.

1. *Baliol College*, which was founded and endowed by John Baliol, Anno 1262, 46 Henry III.

2. *Merton College*, which was founded and endowed (but not incorporated) Anno 1274, 3d Edward I. by Walter Merton, Bishop of Rochester; and,

3. *Univerfity College*, endowed by William, Archdeacon of Durham, Anno 1249, 32d Henry III.

FOUNDER.]—*Peter House*, as it is generally called, claims for its founder HUGH DE BALSHAM, at that time Sub-prior of Ely, who in the year 1257, 42d Henry III. purchased two Halls, or Hostels, near St. Peter's Church, which, though
A formerly

formerly of considerable note, were then fallen into decay. In the year 1258, he was elected to the See of Ely, but the consent of the King not having been previously obtained, it was sometime before the possession of the Bishopric was confirmed to him; which, having received, he at once shared his fortune with his College, removing there the Secular Brethren of St. John's in the Jewry, and endowing it with a foundation, for the maintenance of a Master, fourteen Fellows, two Bible Clerks, and eight Scholars. He appointed his successors in the Bishopric, to be Patrons and Visitors of the College, with the appointment of Master, and bequeathed, by his Will, 300 Marks, viz. to build a Hall, and 100 for a Court.—The Charter of Incorporation is dated 13th Edward I. Anno 1285. The Bishop died in the year 1286, having sat in the See of Ely twenty-eight years.

NAME.]—This College takes its name from St. Peter's Church, which adjoined it; but the Chancel falling down in 1350, it was rebuilt in 1352, and dedicated to St. Mary the Less.

DESCRIPTION.]—The Building consists of two Courts separated by a Cloister and Gallery: The largest has within these few years been entirely new cased with stone in an elegant manner. The lesser Court is divided by the Chapel; and on the north
fidē

side is a lofty elegant building faced with stone, from the upper part of which there is an extensive prospect, taking in Gogmagog Hills, &c. — This Building contains six grand apartments.

CHAPEL.]—The Chapel is a fine Building, having in the Gallery at the west end an organ, given by Sir Horatio Mann; at the east, stands a very handsome altar-piece of Norway oak, over which is a window of fine painted glass, containing the History of our Saviour's Crucifixion between the two Thieves, the figures almost as large as life. This Chapel was built by contribution, in 1632; but Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely, and then Master of the College, was at the chief expence of it*.

GARDEN.]—There is a Grove south of the College, and a large Garden beyond it, with very fine fruit, and a Cold Bath.

* See some verses spoken on the Consecration of this Chapel, 17th of March, 1632, previous to the commencement of the service, by Crashaw, printed then in a single sheet, and afterwards published among his Poems, intitled, “*Votiva domûs Petrensis pro domo dei,*” beginning,

Ut magis in Mundi votis, æquumque querelis,
Jam veniens solet esse dies, ubi cuspide prima,
Palpitat——

Dr. Fuller, speaking of this College, observes,
 “ I cannot but commend one peculiar practice here,
 “ in preserving the pictures of all their principal
 “ Benefactors in the Combination Room. For,
 “ though the bounty of the judicious is grounded
 “ on more solid motives, than to be flattered by the
 “ fancy that their effigy shall be kept, yet such an
 “ ingenuous memorial may be an encouragement
 “ to a Patron’s liberality.”—These Paintings are on
 the pannels of the wainscoting, with a distich under each; for example:

“ Hæredem voluit Sladus conscribere *Petrum*,
 “ Clauderet extremum ne sine prole diem.”

Fuller’s version suits the original so well, that it would be vain to attempt an improvement:

“ Slade, Peter chose, and for his heir assign’d him,
 “ Least he should die, and leave no child behind him.”

There are in this College a Master, twenty-two Fellows, and forty-three Scholarships; number of Fellows, Scholars, and other Students, about eighty. The Mastership is in the Gift of the Bishop of Ely, who is Visitor. The Fellows return two persons, upon one of whom he makes his election. This College has ten Livings in its Gift.

BENE-

BENEFACTORS.]—The principal Benefactors to this College, after the Founder, were **SIMON DE MONTACUTE**, Bishop of Ely, who was the Author of a new Body of Statutes, and gave the Masters and Scholars the privilege of nominating their own Members, which, till then, was vested in the Bishops of Ely; reserving to himself and successors the power of confirming the nomination. He also bestowed the Patronage of the Rectory of Kenton, and a small Manor in Hadenham, called Chewel.

SIMON LANGHAM, Bishop of Ely, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; John Warke-worth *, Master; John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury; Fordham, Bishop of Ely; Walpole, Bishop of Norwich; Cofins, Bishop of Durham; Lady Mary Ramsey; Sir William Browne, M.D.; Edward Lord North; and Dr. Perne, were also important Benefactors.

* Leland, in his Collections, Tom. II. part ii. p. 471, &c.—says: “ A Booke of Chronique in *Peter College Li-brarie*: The Booke was of his † owne hande, sometime “ Master of Peter College; concluding thus (p. 499): “ *Fi-nisbid and endid after the Copie of Caxton thenn yn West-mynstre*:” which copie MSS. I have seene and added a “ note at the Polychronicon.”

† This must be Master *Warkeworth*.

BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

WILLIAM DE WITLESEY, Archbishop of Canterbury, third Master, 1368, 42d Edward III. He gave all his Books of Civil and Canon Law, and Divinity, to the College Library.

JOHN DE BOTTLESHAM, Master, Bishop of Rochester, 1400, 2d Henry IV.

JOHN WHITGIFT, 1583, 25th Elizabeth, Fellow, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; in which See he succeeded Archbishop Grindal, whose Christian forbearance and mildness in Ecclesiastical Affairs, was by no means agreeable to the Queen. Whitgift's temper was warm by nature, and it was highly inflamed by the acerbity of controversy. A man more proper for the rigorous execution of Penal Statutes to their utmost pitch, could hardly have been fixed upon; and these he extended without discrimination against all Dissenters from the Established Church. By his advice, Elizabeth granted a new Commission, which, besides the usual powers of enquiring into abuses, &c. was also armed with an inquisitorial power to force any person to confess what he knew, and punish him at discretion. Bishop Burnet tells us, that Queen Elizabeth used to call him *her little black Husband*; which she might say with some reason; for if we use the expression of *Church and King*, why not *Church and Queen*.
In

In 1567, he was Master of Trinity College; at which time he published several polemical pieces against Cartwright (which will be noticed when we come to that College). He died the 29th of February, 1603.

LEONARD MAWE, Master, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1628, 4 Car. I.

WALTER CURLE, Fellow, Bishop of Winchester, 1632, 8 Car I.

MATTHEW WREN, Master, Bishop of Ely, 1638, 13 Car. I.

JOHN COSINS, Master. He was admitted a Pensioner of the College, April 26, 1649, at the age of fifteen, having received the previous part of his education at the Public School at Peterborough. During the reign of Charles the First, he was Master of this College, and Dean of Peterborough, besides enjoying several other preferments. He was the first of the Clergy whose Dignities and Benefices were sequestered by the Parliament, being ejected from his Mastership of the College, and other situations, on the 13th of March, 1643, for "opposing," as the warrant expresses it, "the proceedings of Parliament, and other scandalous acts."

While he was Prebendary of Durham, he was accused by one Peter Smart, who had been prosecuted by him for preaching against Episcopacy, of introducing many superstitious innovations into the Church

Church of Durham, which are too ridiculous to mention. In 1643 he retired to Paris, where he became Chaplain to the Protestant part of Queen Henrietta Maria's family. He was restored to his College, of which he was re-appointed *Master*, on the 3d of August, 1660; but he resigned his situation on being appointed Bishop of Durham, on the 18th of October, in the same year. The princely revenues of this opulent See, afforded full scope for the munificence and boundless liberality of his heart, of which the Cathedral and Episcopal Palace of Durham, afford ample testimony to this day. He was a man of very extensive and found learning. His principal work, which is yet admired, is, "*A Scholastical History of the Canons of the Holy Scripture*," published in 1657, 4to. He died universally lamented, on the 15th of January, 1671, aged 78.

DR. ISAAC BARROW, the celebrated Mathematician, was originally a Member of this College; to which he was admitted on the 6th of July, 1629, a Pensioner, being then fourteen years of age, and having received his previous education at Christ's Hospital, in London. He was ejected by the Commissioners of the Parliament, on the 13th of January, 1644; and in February, 1645, was admitted a Fellow of Trinity College (where see further mention of him); and on the 18th of October, 1650, he was restored as a Member of Peter House.

BRYAN WALTON, Bishop of Chester, 1660,
12 Car. II.

DR. OSBALDISON, Bishop of Carlisle.

EDMUND LAW, Bishop of Carlisle, 1769,
Geo. III.

EMINENT MEN.]—ROGER MARSHALL, the
Mathematician.

GEORGE JOY, Fellow. In the year 1527, being a warm advocate for the Reformation, and an intimate friend of Tindal, he was accused of Heresy before the Bishop of Lincoln, by Ashwell, Treasurer to Cardinal Wolfey. This compelled him to resign his Fellowship; and anxious to avoid the impending danger, from the unremitting persecutions of Wolfey, Sir Thomas More, and Fisher, he wisely withdrew to the Continent; where he superintended the publication of Tindal's Translation of the Bible, and wrote many books. It is not exactly known at what period he returned to England; but we are told that he died and was buried in his native country, in the year 1533. He also translated different parts of the Old Testament, and is said to have composed many other books besides those which are printed:—the titles may be seen in Tanner *.

FYNES MORYSON, the celebrated Traveller.

* Bale, ix. 60. Fuller's Worthies, p. 117. Bishop Tanner, Bibl. MSS.

SIR SAMUEL GARTH, the well-known author of the Dispensary and other Poems, was admitted Pensioner of this College, on the 27th of 1676, being then seventeen. Took his Degree B. A. in 1679, of Master in 1684, and afterwards that of Doctor.

DR. JEBB was admitted a Sizar, June 15, 1709, at the age of fifteen; and took his subsequent Degrees from this College.

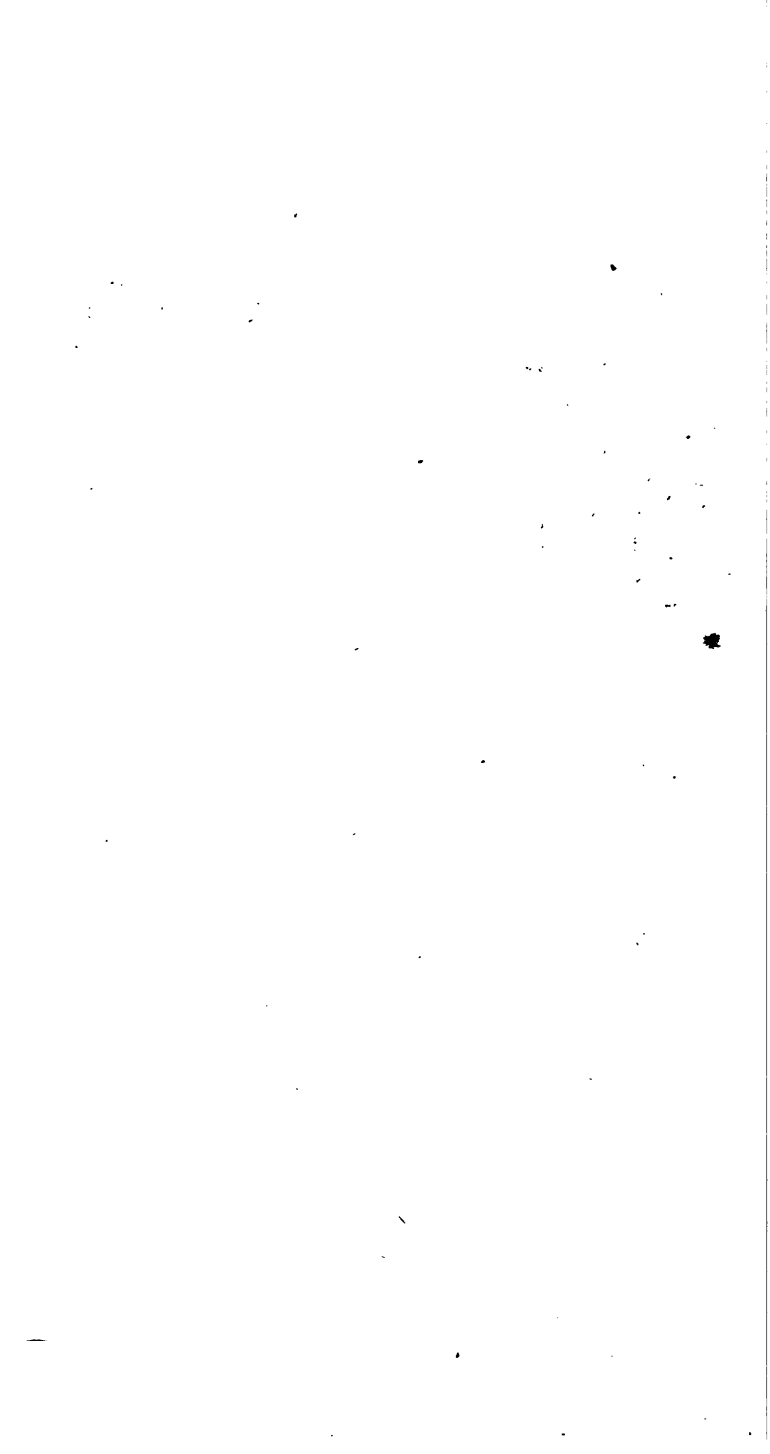


CLARE HALL.



Pub. June 1. 1801. by Fawcett & Co. 96 Pall Mall

ELIZTH DE CLARE COUNTESS OF ULSTER



Clare Hall.

FOUNDATION.]—THIS College dates its first Foundation from a purchase, made by **RICHARD BADEW**, or **BADOW**, of Great Badow, near Chelmsford, in Essex, Chancellor of the University, in the year 1236, 20th Edward III. upon which he erected a small College, and placed therein a Principal and some Scholars, who lived there at their own expence; or, as it has been asserted, by an allowance from the **UNIVERSITY**; and the original name of the College, *University Hall*, may be thought, in some degree, to countenance the supposition; though that title might, with equal probability, be derived from the situation of its Founder, as Chancellor.

This establishment was, however, doomed to continue only sixteen years, when, by an accidental fire, the whole building was destroyed. **DR. BADOW** being himself unable to defray the charges of rebuilding the College, yet equally anxious for the permanent establishment of his design, upon this
 applied

applied to the Lady Elizabeth, third sister and co-heiress of Gilbert, Earl of Clare, and wife of John de Burgh, Lord of Connaught, in Ireland, and mother of William de Burgh, last Earl of Ulster; by whose munificent bounty alone the College was not only entirely built, but endowed, 35th Edward III. 1347, with lands sufficient to maintain one Master, ten Fellows, and ten Scholars; and from that time the College, out of respect to its liberal restorer, has taken the name of *Clare Hall* *. In the Deed of Endowment, this liberal Lady states her motives to be, “ A desire for the extension of
 “ every branch of useful learning, that there might
 “ no longer remain an excuse for ignorance; and
 “ to create a firmer concord and closer union
 “ among mankind, by the civilizing effects of in-
 “ dulgence in liberal study.”

SITUATION.]—The situation of this College is, in many respects, to be preferred to any other in the

* Clare Hall, according to Dr. Caius, and Fuller, was also called *Solere Hall*, which the former, with most probability, supposes a corruption of *Scholars Hall*; but, as the other thinks, comes from *Solarium*, a fair and light chamber. Chaucer also says of Clare,

And, namely, there was a great College,
 Men clepen it the *Solere Hall* of Cambridge.

Univer.

University, being on the eastern banks of the river, over which it has an elegant stone bridge, leading to a fine vista, beyond which is a beautiful lawn, surrounded with lofty elms and corn-fields. A more pleasing prospect cannot be conceived in a level country, which occasions this delightful spot to be much resorted to in the Summer. Buildings, Gardens, Groves, the River, and a cultivated Country, to a great extent, all combine to afford richness and variety to the scene.

BUILDINGS.]—The Buildings of this College are extremely noble; the front, towards the fields, being ornamented with pilasters of the Tuscan and Ionic order, and the whole executed with Ketton stone, which gives a very fine effect. It consists of one grand court, or quadrangle, through which is seen the inimitable vista, leading to the fields.

CHAPEL.]—The Chapel has been rebuilt from an elegant plan of Sir James Burroughs, and cost 1000*l*. The altar-piece, which is a beautiful alcove, is adorned with a fine picture of the *Sanctification*, by Cipriani.

HALL.]—The Hall is a very fine room, and the Combination Room the completest of the kind in the University. In it are excellent Portraits of the Right Honourable Thomas Cecil, Earl of Ex-

eter, Archbishop Tillotson, and Bishop More; with a fine whole length Portrait of the late Chancellor, Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle.

The Library of this College is also esteemed the handsomest of the size in the University, being neatly shelved with Norway oak; and the Master's Lodge is most agreeably situated.

BENEFACTORS.]—The principal Benefactors to this College were **DR. BARNABAS HEY**, who, on the rebuilding of the College in 1638, was unremitting in his applications to others, as well as liberally contributing himself. He was Proctor in 1635, and then particularly distinguished himself by his activity in collecting the University Plate, which he was entrusted to convey to the King (Charles I.) then at Nottingham; for which, and other acts of loyalty, he was deprived of his Fellowship.

After the Restoration, Bishop Gunning, to whom he had been tutor, collated him to the Archdeaconry of Ely, in 1679; but his extreme humility induced him soon to resign, thinking himself unqualified to discharge the duties of his situation. He was extremely learned, pious, and charitable, and died universally lamented.

THOMAS CECIL, Earl of Exeter, and his Lady.

GEORGE RUGGLE, **SIR ROBERT HEATH**, Archbishop **TILLOTSON**, **SAMUEL BLYTH**, who gave

to the value of 6000*l.* in money and books; Dr. LEEDS, HENCHMAN, Bishop of London, GUNNING, Bishop of Ely, Sir JOHN HEWET, &c. &c.

BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

Dr. NICHOLAS HEATH, Archbishop of York, 1542, 35th Henry VIII.

Dr. AUGUSTINE LYNSEL, Bishop of Hereford, 1633, 9 Car. I.

Dr. HUMPHRY HENCHMAN, Bishop of Salisbury, 1660; translated to London, 1663, 15 Car. II.

During the reign of Charles the First, he arrived to no higher post than a Chantership, at Salisbury; but the active exertions which he used to conceal, Charles the Second, and particularly the assistance he gave in effecting this Prince's escape, after the battle of Worcester, were not forgot at the Restoration; when he was rewarded, among other Loyalists, with the See of Salisbury, on the death of Dr. Duppa; from whence he was removed to the See of London, on the translation of Bishop Sheldon to Canterbury, and was soon afterwards made Lord Almoner. The Declaration for Liberty of Conscience gave him great alarm; and he strongly enjoined the Clergy of his Diocese to preach on all occasions against Popery, in which, though it gave

great offence to the King, his example was soon followed by others.

He was Editor of the Book, intituled, "*The Gentleman's Calling*," supposed to have been written by the Author of *The Whole Duty of Man*. See the Epistle prefixed to the octavo edition of that work.

Dr. PETER GUNNING, Master of St. John's College, Bishop of Chichester, 1669, 22 Car II.; translated to Ely, 1674, 26 Car. II.

Dr. JOHN TILLOTSON, Dean, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, 1691, 3d William and Mary. The merits and character of this eminent Prelate are too well known, to require any detailed mention here. In the reign of James the Second, he first distinguished himself by his Polemical Writings; and the establishment of William on the Throne, did not relax his efforts against the progress of Popery. It might, indeed, justly be called the August ~~Age~~ Age of Divinity; for never did greater men enter the lists of controversy, than at that period. Tillotson, Stillingfleet, Patrick, Sherlock, and Wake, were more than sufficient for a whole army of Jesuits; but the political circumstances of the times compelled the King to resort to, if not so sure, yet a more expeditious method of opposing the enemies of that religion he was called upon to defend. In the King's Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which is known to have
been

been the composition of Dr. Tillotson, he strongly recommends the Clergy, in their Sermons, to confine themselves to inculcating the practice of the moral duties of Christianity, and a good life, and to avoid meddling with dry controversial disputations, which might perplex, but could rarely enlighten or improve.

Dr. JOHN MOOR, Bishop of Norwich, 1691; translated to Ely, 1707, 6th Ann.

EMINENT MEN.]—JOHN BOIS, Dean of Canterbury. This learned Divine first rendered himself famous for his *Pssals*, in defence of the Liturgy. He also gained high reputation by his Sermons, and the exemplary goodness of his life procured him universal esteem.

On the 5th of November, 1619, he preached a Sermon at Paul's Cross, on the 21st Psalm; when he rendered himself very popular, by turning the Lord's Prayer into the following execration:

“ Our Pope which art in Rome, cursed be thy
 “ name, perish may thy kingdom; hindered may
 “ thy will be, as it is in Heaven, so in earth: Give
 “ us this day our cup in the Lord's Supper, and re-
 “ mit our monies which we have given for thy In-
 “ dulgencies, as we send them back unto thee; and
 “ lead us not into Heresy, but free us from misery;
 “ for thine is the infernal pitch and sulphur, for
 “ ever and ever, Amen.”

He died in September, 1625.

Dr. GREEN, Dr. MORGAN, Dr. LAUGHTON,
&c.

GEORGE RUGGLE, Fellow, and Author of the once celebrated Latin Comedy of *Ignoramus*.

About the beginning of the year 1611, the University of Cambridge became engaged, in a contest with the Mayor and Corporation of the Town, on the question which of the two, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, or Mayor of the Town, were intitled to precedence of each other. The incident which gave rise to this contest, was at length terminated in 1612, by the decision of the Privy-Council, in favour of the Vice-Chancellor. In the conduct of the dispute on behalf of the Mayor and Corporation, one Brakyn, a common lawyer, then Recorder of Cambridge, had shewn himself very active; and might probably, if he did not set it on foot, at least contribute to keep it alive.

This first suggested to Mr. Ruggle the thought, and induced him to form the resolution of exposing it to ridicule, in a representation before King James; who had long been, and still was, expected to pay a visit to Cambridge, and to whose prejudices against Lawyers, such a subject was peculiarly suited.

As it was the intention of Mr. Ruggle to ridicule the pedantry of the common law forms, and the cant and barbarous phraseology of Lawyers in their common discourse, it was necessary that he should make,
himself

himself acquainted with that dialect, in which almost the best among them were wont to write and even to converse; a jargon which could not but be offensive to a classical ear. He, therefore, took more than ordinary pains to become acquainted with the technical terms of the profession, and to mark the abuse of them. Of all the information, which he was by reading, and conversation with Lawyers, able to acquire, he has, with admirable dexterity, availed himself in the character of *Ignoramus*, who not only transacts business in Law Latin, but “ woos in language of the Pleas and Bench;” and where words for this purpose fail him, as they necessarily must, he supplies the deficiency by converting common English words into Latin, by altering their terminations.

This Comedy was twice acted before King James at Cambridge, by Members of the University. Nothing better could have been conceived for flattering his ruling vanity and ambition, to be thought the Patron of Literature. He is even said to have laughed heartily at it, which was a very unusual mark of approbation from him. It was received as a very favourable testimony of the loyalty of the University.







PEMBROKE HALL



Pub. June 1, 1841 by Edw. Harding, St. Paul, Mass.

MARY COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE

Pembroke College.

PERIOD.]—THIS College was founded in the 18th year of Edward the Third, Anno 1343, by MARY DE ST. PAUL (daughter of Guido de Chastillon, Earl of St. Paul, in France, by Mary, daughter of John, Earl of Richmond, and Beatrix, daughter of Edward III. King of England), Baroness of Voisser and Mountenai, and wife of Andomare, or Aymer de Valencia, Earl of Pembroke, a character highly distinguished in the turbulent reigns of Edward I. and II. His name was celebrated in the tournaments and battles of the age, and he figured in every important political transaction. He * was one of the Peers who pronounced sentence of death against the Earl of Lancaster, at Pontefract, to which circumstance his premature death has been attributed; for having, shortly after the Earl of Lancaster's sentence (of several of whose

* See in the Cotton Library a Manuscript, intituled, "Jacobi Nicholai de Dacia Scholaris Pembroke Coll. Poema in honorem Audomare de Valence."—Script. An. 1363.

manors he had procured a grant), attended Queen Isabel into France, 1323, 17th Edward II. he was killed in a tilting match, or as some say murdered *, on the 23d of June, in the same year, being the day of his marriage with his third wife, Mary de St. Paul; of whom Fuller says, that she was a *maid, wife, and widow*, all in a day. Upon her husband's death she devoted herself to acts of piety, in which her ample dower, consisting of no less than twenty-two manors, with other property, afforded ample room to indulge. Her cup is still preserved, and only brought out on very high days. It has this singular inscription:

Saint Dionyse is my dear,
Wherefore be merry and make good cheer.

BENEFACTORS.]—The subsequent Benefactors to this College were, King HENRY VI. who gave the Rectory and Manor of Soham, with many other estates, which occasioned its being called that King's adopted Daughter, as King's College was, his Natural Son. LAURENCE BOOTH, Archbishop of York, and Lord Chancellor of England, Dr. SHORTON, Sir PHILIP BOOTH, GRINDALL, Archbishop of Canterbury, ANDREWS and LANGTON, Bishops of Winchester, the latter of whom pre-

• Dugdale, Baron. 677.—Leland Coll. Vol. I. 682.

sent a valuable piece of plate, with this inscription:—

Qui alienaret, Anathema sit.

WREN, Bishop of Ely, who built the Chapel, endowed it with the Manor of Hardwick, in Cambridgeshire, to keep it in repair.

DESCRIPTION.]—This College consists of two Courts. The Hall, which divides them, is a handsome room, at the end of which is the Combination Room.

CHAPEL.]—The Chapel was built from a design of the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren's, by his brother Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely, and is one of the most elegant and best proportioned in the University, being about fifty-four feet long, twenty-four broad, and upwards of thirty high.

LIBRARY.]—The Library takes up almost all the north side of the first court, is a handsome room, and well furnished with useful books.

DR. LONG'S ORRERY.]—The Rev. Dr. Long, late Master of this College, Dr. Lowndes's, Professor of Astronomy, constructed a sphere (the largest of his time), which he gave to the College, and

and erected a building in the back court to contain it, at his own expence, and left a sum of money to keep it in repair. It is eighteen feet in diameter.

GARDEN.]—The Garden is large, well laid out, full of fruit, and has a good bowling-green. The north wall which is very long, and reflects the warm rays of the south Sun, makes the walk, which runs parallel to it, one of the best in Winter; but it is private.

APPEARANCE.]—There is something altogether very venerable and pleasing in the appearance of this College, which made Queen Elizabeth, when she passed through Cambridge, salute it with these words:—" *O domus antiqua et religiosa!*"

The number of Members is about 188, and ten Livings are in the Gift of the College.

BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

BISHOPS.]—WILLIAM DE BOTTLESHAM, Bishop of Rochester, 1389, 13th Richard II.

WILLIAM SINWOOD, Bishop of St. David's, 1424, 20th Henry VI.

JOHN SANGTON, Bishop of St. David's, 1447, 25th Henry VI.

LAW-

LAWRENCE BOOTH, Archbishop of York, 1476, 16th Edward IV.. When Edward IV. annulled the acts of his predecessor, Henry VI. this Prelate had sufficient influence with that King, to get the donation made to this Hall confirmed.

THOMAS ROTHERHAM, Archbishop of York, 1480, 20th Edward IV.

THOMAS LANGTON, Bishop of Winchester, 1493, 28th Henry VII.

WILLIAM SMITH, Bishop of Lincoln, 1495, 11th Henry VII.

ROGER LAYBURN, Bishop of Carlisle, 1503, 19th Henry VII.

RICHARD FOX, 1500, 16th Henry VII. successively Bishop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester. He was at the head of public affairs during the early part of Henry the Eighth's reign; and was so highly in the confidence of that capricious Monarch, as to be employed by him in his most important negotiations abroad. But in the year 1515, he retired entirely from Court, disgusted with the overbearing insolence of Wolsey, whom he had contributed to raise to the giddy height of his ambition. Henry VIII. in his last illness, appointed him one of his executors.—Towards the latter part of his life he became entirely blind, and died on the 14th of September, 1528.

NICHOLAS RIDLEY, Bishop of London, and a
C Martyr.

Martyr. After taking his Degrees and Orders at this College, he was sent by his uncle, for further improvement, to the Sorbonne, at Paris. On his return, in the year 1529, he was chosen under Treasurer of the University; and afterwards Chaplain, Orator, and *Magister Glomeræ*. At this time he was much admired as a Preacher and Disputant. In 1536, Archbishop Cranmer presented him to the Living of Herne, in East Kent, where, we are told, he preached the doctrine of the Reformation. At what precise time he began to change his opinions, is not determined.

In the early part of his life he was a zealous Papist, and probably continued so, at least in appearance, till the death of his uncle. His being patronised by Cranmer, proves that he must, at that time, have favoured the Reformation; but though Fuller, in his *Abel Redivivus*, calls him another Saul, yet his conversion was not quite so instantaneous; for he maintained the doctrine of Transubstantiation till the year 1545. A complete revolution in his opinions, however, must have been effected; for in his Disputation with the Roman Catholic Divines, on the subject of the Real Presence, he forced them to acknowledge that, according to their doctrine, Christ, in his Last Supper, *must have held himself in his hand*, and afterwards *eaten himself*. After several intermediate preferments, he was, in the year 1547, made Bishop
of

of Rochester, and, in 1550, translated to London; in which year he was one of the Commissioners for examining Bishop Gardiner, and concurred in his deprivation. A visit which he paid, on returning from Cambridge, in the year 1552, to the Princess, afterwards Queen Mary, to whom, prompted by his zeal for the Reformation, he is said to have expressed himself with too much freedom, has been asserted to have doomed him the victim of her revenge; but a Sermon, which he preached, to convince the people of Lady Jane Gray's title to the Crown, is much more likely to have sunk deep in the gloomy mind of the bigoted Mary. With Cranmer and Latimer he was burnt alive, at Oxford, on the 16th of October, 1554.

RICHARD CHENEY, Bishop of Bristol, 1562, 4th Elizabeth.

EDMUND GRINDALL. This mild, learned, and pious Reformer of our Church, shared, with many others, the inconveniences of an exile in Germany; during the reign of Queen Mary, to avoid treatment, which one cannot reflect upon without horror and detestation. It is impossible, at the same time, not to blame those of folly and madness, who, by remaining, suffered themselves rather to be burnt alive than fly their country for a time, as their martyrdom was of no use to the cause, and they knew that Queen Mary's successor was a Protestant.— During his abode in Germany, he diligently col-

lected materials for a Martyrology ; and greatly assisted John Fox in compiling his laborious work.

Upon the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, and was appointed one of the public Disputants against Popery. In 1576, 19th Elizabeth, he was made Archbishop of Canterbury. He had not sat long in the Archiepiscopal Chair, before he was suspended, for not suppressing the public theological exercises, called *Prophefings* *, which his

con-

* Lord Bacon asks, in his Enquiry touching the *Pacification of the Church*, “ Whether it were not requisite to renew
 “ that *good exercise* which was practised in this Church some
 “ years, and afterwards put down against the advice and
 “ opinion of one of the greatest and gravest Prelates † of the
 “ land, which was commonly called Prophefying, and was
 “ this: The Ministers within a district did meet upon a
 “ week-day, in some principal town, where there was some
 “ grave ancient Minister, that was President, and an auditory admitted of Gentlemen, or other persons of leisure.
 “ Then every Minister successively, beginning with the
 “ youngest, did handle one and the same part of Scripture,
 “ spending severally some quarter of an hour or better, and
 “ in the whole some two hours ; and so the exercise being
 “ begun and concluded with prayer, and the President giving
 “ a text for the next meeting, the assembly was dissolved ;
 “ and this was, as I take it, a fortnight’s exercise, which,
 “ in my opinion, was the best way to frame and train up
 “ Preachers to handle the Word of God, as it ought to be

† Archbishop Grindall.

“ handled,

conscience told him should have been encouraged and supported. It is reported that he first brought the Tamarisco into England. He died July 6, 1583, aged sixty-three.

JOHN YOUNG, Bishop of Rochester, 1577, 20th Elizabeth.

THOMAS DOVE, Bishop of Peterborough, 1600, 43d Elizabeth.

JOHN BRIDGES, Bishop of Oxford, 1603, 1st James I.

LANCELOT ANDREWS, Bishop of Ely and Winchester, 1609, 7th Jac. I.

These lines are prefixed to his "*Devotions*."

If ever any merited to be,
The universal Bishop, this was he;
Great Andrews, who the whole vast sea did drain
Of learning, and distilled it in his brain:
These pious drops * are of the purest kind,
Which trickled from the limbeck of his mind.

This Prelate was highly distinguished for his piety

" handled, that hath been practised. For we see orators
" have their declamations, lawyers have their moots, logi-
" cians their sophisms, and every practice of science hath
" an exercise of erudition and initiation, before men come to
" the life; only preaching, which is the worthiest, and
" wherein it is most dangerous to do amiss, wanteth an in-
" troduction, and is ventured and rushed upon at the first.

* Alluding to his *Devotions*.

and learning, and may be ranked with the best preachers and completest scholars of his age. No species of composition, except poetry, has been more improved since the reign of James the First, than sermons; and he consequently appeared to much greater advantage in the pulpit, than he does now in his works, which abound with pedantic quotations and trivial witticisms. He was a man of polite manners and lively conversation; could quote the Greek and Latin authors with facility, and pun with King James.

Charles the First, a little before his death, particularly recommended this Prelate's Sermons to the perusal of his children.

Andrews is supposed to have had a considerable share in the Book of Chronology, published by the famous Isaacson, who was his amanuensis. He died September 21, 1620, aged 71.

NICHOLAS FELTON, Bishop of Ely, 1618, 16th James I.

Archbishop HASENET; Bishops, COOP, of Bristol; FIELD, of Hereford; WREN, of Ely; BROWNING, of Exeter; LANEY, of Ely; and HALL, of Bristol: ROBERT THORPE, Master, Lord-Chief-Justice of the Common-Pleas, and afterwards Lord Chancellor, in the reign of Edward III; and WILLIAM LINDWOOD, Bishop of St. David's, author of the Provinciale, were also of this College.

JOHN BRADFORD. At an early period of life,
being

being a remarkable penman and accomptant, he became Secretary to Sir John Harrington; who was several times employed by Henry VIII. and Edward VI. as paymaster to the troops abroad. Bradford, at this time a gay and dissolute man, to support his extravagance, at different times appropriated the King's money to the supply of his own wants; but reflection on his guilt took such possession of his mind, that he determined to repay the money, which he actually did. Having quitted this employment, he next for some time studied the law in the Inner Temple; but, finding an inclination to preach the Gospel, he removed to Cambridge, where, by his uncommon assiduity, he was, in a shorter time than usual, admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, and made a Fellow of Pembroke Hall. Bishop Ridley was so charmed with his application and zeal, that he sent for, ordained, and appointed him his Chaplain. In 1553, he was made Chaplain to Edward VI. and became one of the most popular preachers in that reign.

The principles of Mary could not permit her to tolerate so dangerous a Reformer; and Bradford's persecutions commenced 'ere she was scarce seated on the throne. After being confined in the Tower and other prisons, he was at last brought to his trial, before the Court of Inquisition; in which it is enough to say, that Gardiner sat as Chief Judge. He defended his principles to the last, in contempt
of

of their power. They condemned him to the flames, and he was accordingly burnt alive in Smithfield, on the 1st of July, 1555, which he preferred to admitting the word *Transubstantiation*, because it was *absurd*; and yet the same man wrote a book in defence of *Predestination*. He was the author of several works.

HENNY ISAACSON, the Chronologer.

JOHN ROGERS. Of all the various Martyrs, and our history at this period furnishes us with too numerous and lamentable a catalogue, no one deserves a warmer tribute of admiration and regret than this excellent man, who was indefatigable in his ministerial labours, and a most exemplary character in every relation of life. No one could have had more tender, yet strong attachments to the world, having a beloved wife and ten children. The approach of death did not disturb his usual serenity, and he was waked out of a sound sleep when the officers came to carry him to the stake—“*Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die*.*”

In the reign of Henry VIII. he translated the whole Bible, which he published under the fictitious name of Thomas Matthew. He suffered martyrdom on the 4th of February, 1555.

Dr. FULKE, Master. He gained great reputation by his writings against Cardinal Alan, at

whose instigation, it is well known, Philip II. first planned the invasion of this country with the Armada. He also wrote "The Confutation of Hoskins, Sanders, and Rastell, three Pillars of Popery," published in 1559. In 1589, he published the text of the English and Rhemish Testaments together, in folio, in order to expose the mistranslations and errors of the latter. He was for a considerable time a warm advocate for the principles of the Nonconformists, as were several other celebrated Divines, who, in process of time, got the better of their prejudices, and made a near approach to the doctrines of the established Church.

EDMUND SPENCER, the Poet. An attempt to pourtray the *interesting* features alone, of the varied life of this illustrious man, would much exceed the bounds to which these sketches are necessarily confined. We can, indeed, with the generous feeling of Camden, exclaim—

"Anglica, te vivo, vixit plaustique poësis,

"Nunc moritura, timet, te moriente, mori!"

The celebrated author of "The Fairy Queen," may be fairly styled the Father of English Heroic Poetry, and of true Pastoral Poetry, in England. *Invention* may be justly conceded to him, and he excelled all his cotemporaries in harmonious versification. He, however, possesses one peculiar advantage;

advantage ; the stanza and the old words, hardly understood by modern readers, give an air of venerable authority, which commands, though it has now failed to interest ; and all the attempted imitations of him so entirely resemble the original, that they lose both his variety and simplicity. Like other juvenile Poets, Spencer had his Rosalind, who, after flattering his passion for a time, at length preferred a happier rival, who is satirized by the name of Menalcas, in his sixth Eclogue. Rosalind's real name is not known. Though we may sympathize in the disappointment of the Poet, we must not forget that we are indebted to the lady for those Poems, in which he bewails his misfortune with so much elegance and pastoral simplicity.

The disappointments and misery of this great Poet, cannot be read without a pang of regret ; and the scholar and man of taste will execrate the name of Burleigh, whose ill-judged parsimony prevented Queen Elizabeth giving him 100*l.* as if he thought the lowest clerk in his office a more deserving person. It was very hard, observes one of his biographers, that a genius who did honour to his country, should get less by writing than a journeyman mechanic, employed in printing his works. The Fairy Queen was chiefly written during his residence at the Castle of Kilcolman, in the county of Cork, which had been the property of the famous Earl of Desmond. He died in want of bread, 1599, and

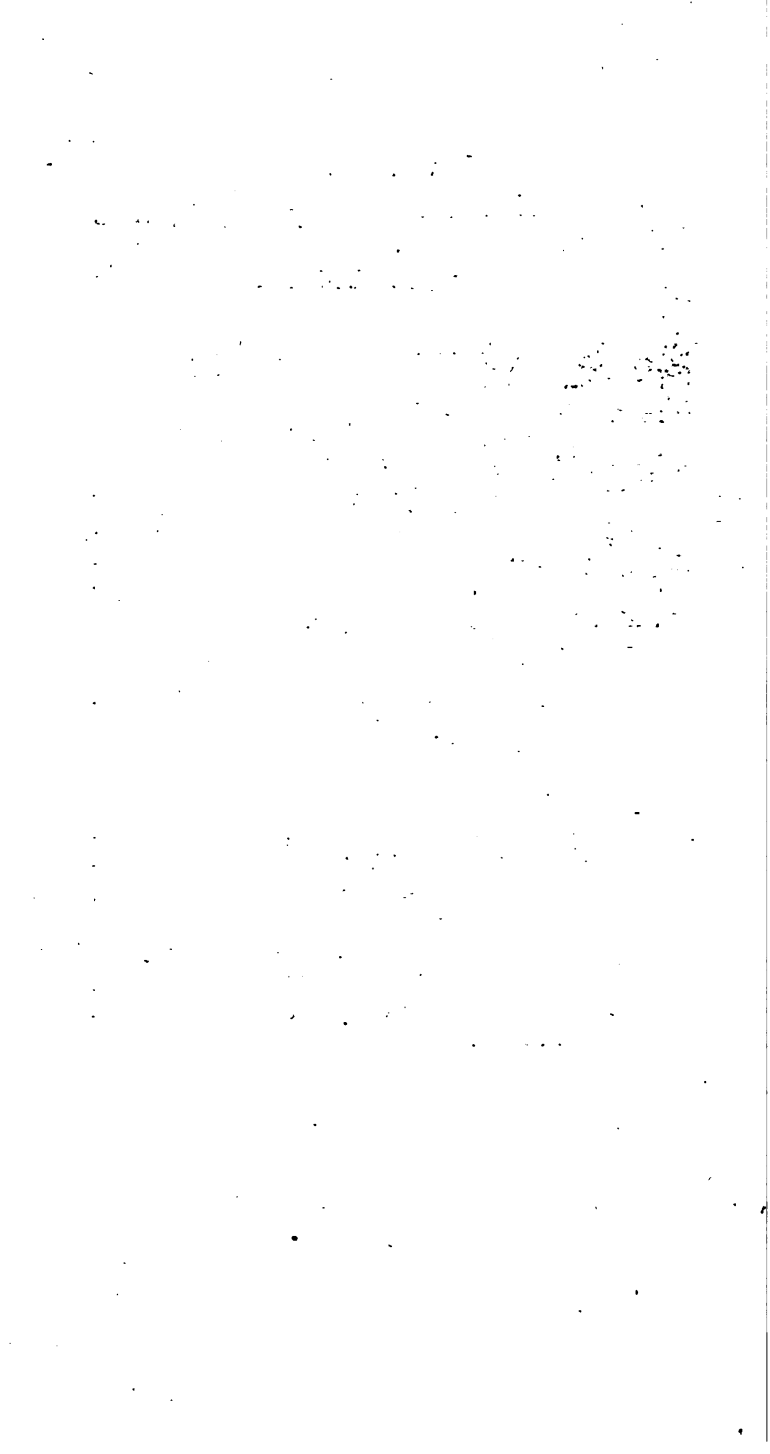
was

was buried in Westminster Abbey, according to his request, near Chaucer*.

THOMAS STANLEY. This polite scholar and accomplished gentleman, was equally eminent as a Poet and Historian. His original poems are chiefly amorous. His translations, which are more numerous, are from Theocritus, Anacreon, Bion, and Secundus, and distinguished for elegance. His version and commentary on seven tragedies of Æschylus, form both a laborious and valuable work. Mr. Stanley's greatest and most generally known production, however, is his "*History of Philosophy*," which has very great merit. He died the 12th of April, 1678.

The late Prime Minister, William Pitt, was educated at this College.

* In the Common Place-Book of Edward, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer—Manuscript in the Brit. Mus. is the following memorandum:—"Lord Carteret told me, that when he
 " was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a man, of the name of
 " Spencer, immediately descended from our illustrious Poet,
 " came to be examined before the Lord Chief-Justice, as a
 " witness in a cause, and that he was so entirely ignorant of
 " the English language, that they were forced to have an in-
 " terpreter for him."

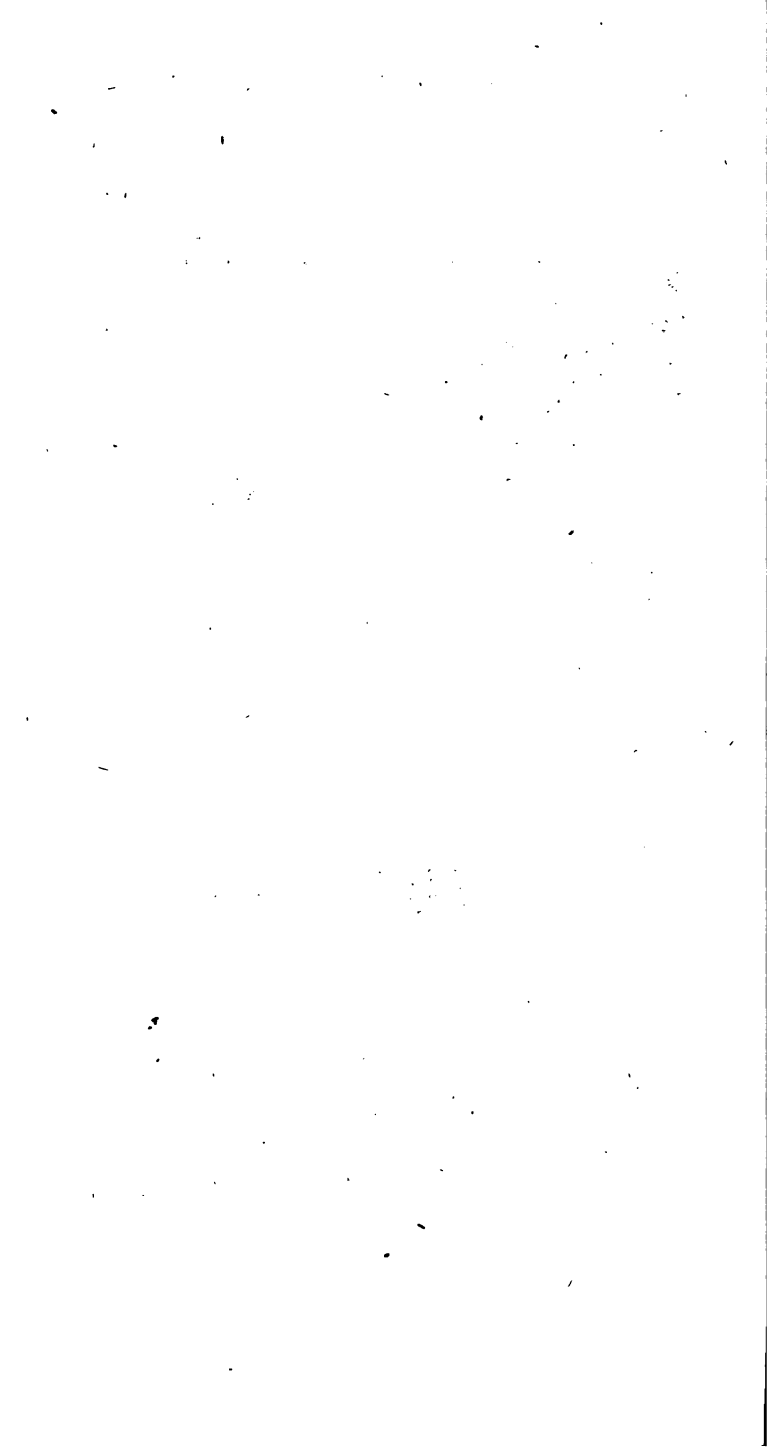




CORPUS CHRISTI or BENET? COLLEGE



HENRY DUKE of LANCASTER



Corpus Christi, or Bene't College.

PERIOD AND FOUNDERS.

THIS College owes its origin in the year 1350, to a union between two Guilds, or Religious Societies, in the town of Cambridge, called *Corpus Christi* and *The Blessed Virgin Mary*; which, in order to obtain a licence from King Edward III. to convert their houses into a College, claimed and obtained the protection and munificent liberality of the celebrated HENRY OF MONMOUTH, first Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, Lincoln, and Leicester, Steward of England, and Lord of Bragerat and Beaufort, who has thus been generally considered as the Founder of the College. The Duke, whose princely expenditure was the theme and admiration of every tongue, was descended from a younger son of Henry III.; and, in the course of his indefatigable life, highly distinguished himself as a soldier and a statesman. He accompanied Edward III. to whom he was a kind of guardian, in all his expeditions, and acquitted himself with the highest repu-

tation in several treaties and embassies. His retinue was by far the most splendid of any nobleman of his period, never having less than 800 men at arms, and 2000 archers. His daily expenditure is calculated at 100*l.* a day, an immense sum at that time; and he spent 17,000*l.* sterling in the French wars, besides his pay. In the 25th of Edward III. he was advanced, by the King's special charter, and by the general consent of all the Prelates and Peers then sitting in Parliament at Westminster, to the dignity of Duke of Lancaster, with which he was invested by the cincture of the sword, for his prudent conduct and renowned exploits in the wars; in one of which, being about to retire with his army into winter-quarters from the severity of the weather, the King of France sent a message, to say he would give him battle, to which the Duke had before invited the King in vain; when the Duke immediately returned this scornful answer:—"That he would cause a lantern to be carried behind him, that the King of France might know which route he meant to pursue." He challenged the Duke of Brunswick, who had offended him, to a personal combat, in the presence of the King and whole Court of France, who, when every thing was prepared, was so terrified by his appearance and dauntless air, that he refused to fight him, and threw himself at the disposal of the French King, who, with great difficulty, effected a reconciliation; and presented

presented our hero, as an especial mark of his favour, with one of the thorns from the crown of our Saviour, which precious relic he deposited in the church of St. Mary's, at Leicester, of which he was the Founder. A list of his hair-breadth escapes and daring exploits, may be found in Dugdale's Baronage. He built and resided at the Palace of the Savoy, in London, and died of the plague, at Leicester, in the year 1360, where he is buried.

Other particular Benefactors to this College were Sir JOHN CAMBRIDGE, ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas Brotherton, Duke of Norfolk, son of Edward I. ELEANOR BOTELAR, her sister; Archbishop PARKER, who gave the living of St. Mary Abchurch, London, a handsome set of gilt plate, with many printed books, among which is one, intitled, *Rhetorica Nova*, impressa Cant. 1478, shewing the antiquity of printing in Cambridge; a most valuable collection of MSS. in Church History and Divinity, well known to the learned world, and of which Dr. Stanley, when Master, published a very accurate catalogue; and the Rev. Mr. Nasmith a still more correct one. Sir NICHOLAS BACON, Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal, who was a Student of this College; Archbishop STERNE; Dr. JOHN SPENCER, author of *De Legibus Hebræorum*; and Archbishops TENNISON and HERRING, with many others.

DESCRIPTION.]—This College consists principally of one square Court, the Master's Lodge, and the Hall, forming the south-side; and the apartments of the Fellows and Students, and the Combination Room, the west, north, and east.

CHAPEL.]—The Chapel is a neat apartment, well fitted up; it has an elegant altar-piece, of carved wainscot, supported by two large pillars; in the middle a pannel of crimson velvet, in a gilt frame, the gift of Sir Jacob Astley. Over the door of the Anti-Chapel, which was built by Sir Nicholas Bacon, is an inscription in letters of gold.

LIBRARY.]—The Library (which is celebrated for its MSS.), is over the Chapel; and the books are kept with such care*, that even a Fellow of the
College

* The University of Cambridge have, of late years, become unusually strict, in enforcing the laws relative to the use of books in the public Library. The restrictions upon the use of the Library of this College, may remind us of the waggery of a Clergyman at the Reformation; who preaching against the Romish Church for denying the people the free use of the Scriptures, exclaimed, "See here (opening the book) "a divine book, able to make you wise unto salvation; "but," continued he (clasping the book fast and holding it up in his hand), "you are allowed only to admire it; you "must not read it."—The only principle upon which this strictness can be vindicated, is the ridiculous one upon which
Bentley,

College is not admitted to enter it, without having a Fellow or Scholar of the College with him during his stay there, according to the will of the Donor.

HALL.]—The Hall is a large room, having two beautiful bow windows, finely ornamented with painted glass, which was taken from the Chapel, being the arms of many of the Masters and Benefactors.

ARMS.]—At the Reformation, the Arms of this College were altered by Dr. Parker, then Master, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. The new ones substituted were a pelican feeding its young, and three lilies argent; upon which a Poet wrote—

Signat avis *Christum*, qui sanguine pascit alumnos;
Lilia, *virgo* parens intemerata refert.

LODGE.]—The Master's Lodge is not very spacious, yet has many good apartments; especially the long gallery, which contains many excellent Portraits of Bishops and eminent Men, formerly Members of the College.

Bentley, when King's Librarian, refused the use of a manuscript to Mr. Boyle, "A manuscript is of no further service "when you have squeezed out the juice."

Kynne, President of this College in 1379, purchased a large Bible at Northampton, while the Parliament was held there, which he presented to the College, to be read in the Hall at dinner-time. This seems to have been the origin of *Bible Clerk*.

This College being very ancient, it is intended to rebuild it (1000*l.* having been left by Archbishop Herring for that purpose; and a much larger legacy by Dr. Mathias Mawson, Master of the College, and Dean of Ely), on an elegant plan.

Among their plate, is a most curious antique horn, figured and described by the late ingenious Rev. Michael Tyson, B.D. F.S.A. then Fellow of this College.

BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

THOMAS GOTHERICK, or GOODRICK, Bishop of Ely, 1534, 25th Henry VIII.

MATTHEW PARKER, second Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury. This Prelate was entered of this College, 1521, and in 1527, was ordained, created Master of Arts, and chosen Fellow. He was Chaplain to Queen Anne Boleyn, and, after her death, to Henry himself. In 1544, he was made Master of this College by the command of the King; to which, on the dissolution of the College of Stoke Clare, in Suffolk (of which he had
been

been some years Dean), he presented all the most valuable books, belonging to that Library, he could possibly secure. In 1547, after a courtship of seven years, he married the daughter of Robert Harlestone, a Norfolk gentleman, a woman of such engaging manners, that Bishop Ridley was so pleased with her behaviour, that he once asked her, whether she had a sister like herself? In the reign of Edward VI. he was nominated to the Deanery of Lincoln; but hardly had Mary been seated on the throne, when he was deprived of every thing he held in the Church, and obliged to live in obscurity; frequently changing the place of his abode, to avoid the fate of the other Reformers. Dr. Parker was so little affected with this reverse of fortune, that he seems even to have rejoiced in his situation, of which he gives this account:—

“ *Postea privatus, vixi nec pudefactus nec dejectus; ut dulcissimum otium literarium, ad quod Dei bona providentia me revocavit, multo majores et solidiores voluptates mihi peperit, quam negotiosum illud et periculosum vivendi genus unquam placuit.*”

Queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne in 1558, at once raised Dr. Parker from indigence and obscurity, to the See of Canterbury; an honour which he neither solicited nor desired. In this high station he acted with spirit and propriety. He made large collections of MSS. and printed books, which
had

had belonged to Abbies, Colleges, and Cathedral Churches, before the Reformation. They relate chiefly to the History of England, and were given by him to the Library of this College. He loved and patronized the Arts, and employed a Painter and two Engravers in his Palace at Lambeth, which he beautified at a vast expence. He published the Bishop's Bible, and also the best of our old English Historians; Matthew of Westminster, Matthew Paris, Asser's Life of King Alfred, and Thomas Walsingham. Fuller classes his benefits to this College, when he was Master, under three very expressive heads—*given, saved, and recovered*. This worthy Prelate died in the year 1575, aged 72, and was buried in his own Chapel at Lambeth. He was pious without affectation, though strict in requiring conformity to the national religion; cheerful and contented in the midst of adversity; moderate in the height of power, and beneficent beyond example. The story of his being consecrated at the Nag's Head, is abundantly refuted.

RICHARD FLETCHER, Bishop of London, 1594, 37th Elizabeth; brother of the famous traveller, Giles Fletcher, who was Embassador to the Court of Muscovy, and father to the well-known Poet of that name, who wrote in conjunction with Beaumont.

JOHN BOYLE, Bishop of Cork, 1618

RICHARD BOYLE, Archbishop of Tuam, 1638.

JOHN

JOHN JEGON, Bishop of Norwich, 1602, 45th Elizabeth.

RICHARD STERNE, Archbishop of York, 1664, 16th Car. II. After taking orders, Mr. Sterne was appointed Chaplain to Archbishop Laud; and was particularly active in conveying away the College plate for the service of the King, which so highly offended Cromwell, that he caused him to be seized and conveyed to London, where he was sent on board a ship laying at Wapping, put under the hatches, and treated with the greatest inhumanity. He, however, obtained permission to attend and perform the last offices for his friend on the scaffold. After living in great obscurity until the Restoration, he was made Bishop of Carlisle, and afterwards translated to York. This Prelate was a man of great worth and eminent abilities. He compiled a System of Logic, and wrote a Commentary upon the 103d Psalm. He read the Bible with so much attention, that he enumerated no fewer than 3600 errors in the translation. *The Whole Duty of Man* has been generally * attributed to him; but it is now pretty well ascertained not to be his †.

By

* Granger, Biog. Dict.

† This is, however, pretty decisively refuted by a paper among Dr. Birch's Manuscripts, in the British Museum, which, as it removes all further doubts, I have transcribed.

“OBS-

By his will, he left 1850*l.* to the rebuilding of St. Paul's, and died on the 18th of June, 1683, aged eighty-seven.

THOMAS TENNISON, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1694, 6th William III.

This learned Prelate was born at Cottenham, Cambridgshire, in the year 1636. In his youth,

“ October 13, 1698.

“ Mr. Thomas Caulton, Vicar of Workſop, in Nottinghamſhire, in the preſence of William Thornton, Eſq. and his Lady, Mrs. Heathcote, Mrs. Ashe, Mrs. Caulton, and John Hewit, Rector of Harthill, declared the words following :

“ November 5, 1689.

“ At Shire Oaks, Mrs. Eye took me up into her chamber after dinner, and told me that her daughter Moyſer, of Beverly, was dead. Among other things concerning the private affairs of the family, ſhe told me who was the Author of *The Whole Duty of Man* ;” at the ſame time pulling out of a private drawer a Manuſcript tied together, and ſtitched in octavo, which, ſhe declared, was the original copy written by *Lady Packington*, her mother, who diſowned ever having written the other books imputed to be by the ſame author, excepting *The Decay of Chriſtian Piety*. She added, too, that it had been peruſed in Manuſcript by Dr. Covel, Maſter of Trinity College, Cambridge ; Dr. Stamford, Prebendary of York ; and Mr. Banks, Rector of the Great Church, at Hull.”

Mr. Caulton declared this upon his death-bed, two days before his deceaſe.

W. T.

J. H.

while

while the fanatical principles of Government afforded few hopes of success to a man of liberal principles and rational mind, he applied himself very assiduously to the study of Physic, which afterwards proved of eminent service to the community; for during the plague in 1665, at which time he had taken orders, and was Minister of St. Andrews, Cambridge, he attended the sick with unremitting anxiety and singular success. In 1680, he was presented to the living of St. Martin's in the Fields, where he built and endowed a Free School and Library, which he furnished with the most useful books. In 1689, he was presented by King William to the Archdeaconry of London; and, in 1691, was made Bishop of Lincoln; from whence he was translated, on the death of Archbishop Tillotson, in 1694, to Canterbury. This Prelate was eminently distinguished during the reigns of Charles and James, for his strenuous exertions, both by his writings and conduct, against the progress of Popery and Infidelity. To a determined line of conduct, he united great candour and moderation; and after filling the Metropolitan Chair for twenty years with undiminished reputation and respect, he died in the year 1715, universally lamented.

SAMUEL BRADFORD, Bishop of Rochester, 1723, 9th Geo. I.

THOMAS GREEN, Bishop of Ely, 1723, 10th Geo. I.

EDWARD

EDWARD TENNISON, Bishop of Offory, in Ireland.

ELIAS SYDAL, Bishop of Gloucester, 1731, 5th Geo. II.

MATHIAS MAWSON, Bishop of Chichester, 1740, 13th Geo. II. Translated to Ely, 1754, 27th Geo. II.

THOMAS HERRING, Archbishop of York and Canterbury.

This distinguished ornament of the Church, was born in the year 1693; and after being a Tutor and Fellow seven years at this College, entered into Priest's Orders in 1719. Besides being Chaplain to Bishop Fleetwood, and Preacher to the learned Society of Lincoln's-Inn, he held several other Livings, at different times, until the year 1737, when he was elevated to the See of Bangor; and, in 1743, to the Archbishopric of York. On the death of Dr. Potter, he was translated to Canterbury. In the year 1753, he was unfortunately seized with a violent fever, which brought him to the brink of the grave; and after languishing for four years, he died on the 13th of March, 1757. This learned Prelate possessed every virtue in public and private life: his mind was filled with unaffected piety and benevolence, and the examples of his charity were numerous and well directed. He was an excellent Preacher, and a true friend to religious and civil liberty. He expended no less a sum than
6000*l*.

6000*l.* in adorning the Palaces of Lambeth and Croydon. A volume of Sermons has been published since his death.

WILLIAM ASHBURNHAM, Bishop of Chichester, 1754, 27th Geo. II.

JOHN GREEN, Bishop of Lincoln, 1762, 2d Geo. III.

The Visitors of this College are the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, with two senior Doctors of Divinity in the University.





TRINITY HALL



Pub Apr⁴ 1871 by E. Harding 35 Pall Mall

will^m Bateman. Bishop of Norwich



Trinity Hall.

THE scite of this College was anciently an Hostel for Students, without any endowment, but who lived entirely at their own expence. It was enlarged at different periods, by Richard Ling, Chancellor of the University, Thomas Walsingham, and others. In the reign of Edward III. Richard Crauden, Prior of Ely, purchased it for the reception of his Monks, who resorted to Cambridge to prosecute their studies; but soon afterwards sold it to WILLIAM BATEMAN, Bishop of Norwich, who, in the 26th of Edward III. 1351, having obtained a licence from the King, founded this Hall, which he dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in 1347. He appointed a Master, two Fellows, and three Scholars, to be Students in the Civil and Canon Law, and one Fellow, to study Divinity, and to be Chaplain to the Society.

This learned Prelate, as Fuller says, lived to be *Episcopus in Patriâ*, having been born at Norwich. He was of a stout spirit, and eminently skilled in the Civil and Canon Law. Edward III. sent him

on an embassy to Pope Innocent VI. from whom he obtained a grant of some Rectories in the County of Norfolk, for the maintenance of his College. He died at Avignon, in 1354, where he was also buried.

SITUATION.]—This College is situated on the banks of the river, between Trinity College and Clare Hall, and is one of the neatest in Cambridge, having been faced with stone both within and without.

DESCRIPTION.]—The Chapel is small but very neat. The altar-piece contains the Presentation in the Temple. The Hall is a very handsome room, with gallery for music at the north end; and is ornamented with the Portrait of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, a considerable Benefactor.

The Library is neatly fitted up, containing, amongst a fine collection of choice and valuable books, an entire Study of Civil and Common Law.

The Garden affords a very pleasing prospect, the terrace lying on the banks of the river.

This College will be greatly enlarged by the addition of two wings, extending from the present buildings to the river, so as to leave the view open into the country—Dr. John Andrews, late Fellow of this College, Master of the Faculties, and Chancellor of London, having, in 1747, bequeathed a
legacy

legacy of 20,000*l.* for that purpose, payable on the death of two sisters.

The pious Founder seems to have thought that he had provided sufficient food for the Scholars of his College, in the ample and well-selected Library he bequeathed them; for their allowance of commons was so very small, that about sixty years after the foundation, they were obliged to petition for an increase; and obtained a dispensation to add 2*d.* for the week days, and a groat for the Lord's Day, on the visitation of Thomas Arundell, Archbishop of Canterbury: which occasioned Fuller quaintly to say, " True it is, that a body surfeited with food is " unfit for study; and scholars, like hawks, fly " best, when sharp and not full gorged;" and the monk's verse hath much truth in it—

Distentus venter non vult studere libenter.

Yet, perchance—

Laudavit pleno monachus jejunia ventre;

Among the Benefactors of this College, previous to the princely bequest of Dr. Andrews, are GARDINER, Bishop of Winchester; NIX, Bishop of Norwich; Dr. JOHN COWEL; Sir GEORGE NEWMAN; Dr. MONSE, who gave 80*l.* per annum for repairing the road towards London, by Hawkestone

Mills; and Dr. HENRY HARVEY, the twelfth Master, who, at a great expence, made a raised causeway on the south, and other sides of Cambridge, for the convenience of foot-passengers in dirty weather; "so that his bounty," as Fuller says, "made unto them Summer in the midst of Winter."

While this work was going on, a Noble Academic met Dr. Harvey one morning overseeing his workmen, which he made a regular practice of doing; and thinking it a good opportunity for a reflection on the Doctor's supposed inclinations for Popery (which charge was, however, groundless)—"Doctor," said he, "you think that this causeway is the high-road to Heaven, don't you?"—"No," replied the Doctor, "not so, Sir, for then I should not have met you there"

BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

ROBERT STRETTON, Master, Bishop of Litchfield, 1360, 11th Car. II.

MARMADUKE LUMLY, Bishop of Lincoln, 1449, 28th Henry VI.

STEPHEN GARDINER, Bishop of Winchester, 1531, 23d Henry VIII. This learned Prelate is reported to have been the illegitimate son of Dr. Lionel Wydville, Bishop of Salisbury, who was brother to Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV.; and thus

thus was second-cousin to Henry VIII. Gardiner was his mother's name, who, before his birth, was married to one of his father's servants. At College, he applied principally to the study of the Civil and Canon Law; of both which he took the degree of Doctor, and was early distinguished for his knowledge in the learned languages. His first patron was the Duke of Norfolk; and he afterwards became Secretary to Cardinal Wolsey, who introduced him to the King, as a man of business and a learned Civilian. He was sent, in conjunction with Dr. Edward Fox, Ambassador to the Pope, on the important business of the divorce; in which they acquitted themselves highly to the King's satisfaction, having obtained a commission to empower Cardinals Wolsey and Campeggio, to determine the affair in England.

On his return, he was made Secretary of State; and, it is well known, that he suggested the expedient, the divorce being yet undetermined, to take the opinion of the different Universities in Europe, concerning the legality of the marriage, regardless of the Pope; concluding, that if it should be found contrary to the law of God, it was no marriage at all. This is generally supposed to have been the cause of Wolsey's fall; though in this, as in many other instances, it is almost impossible to trace the conduct of the capricious Henry to its source.

Gardiner's next effort, in which, after much labour

bour and artifice, he succeeded, was to obtain from the University of Cambridge a decree in favour of the divorce. This service procured him a Mitre, being raised to the See of Winchester in 1531. His absence from Court, during several periods of this reign, in embassies to the Pope and the German Diet, leads us to acquit him of being concerned in several of those infamous transactions, which would disgrace the annals of any country. He is, however, generally supposed to have been the author of most of the horrid cruelties exercised upon the unfortunate sufferers for religion; and was undoubtedly concerned in drawing the statute, called the Six Articles. In 1540, he was elected Chancellor of Cambridge.

Henry, towards the latter part of his life, began to entertain suspicions concerning the religion of his last wife, Catherine Parre; and Burnet says, that they were improved by Gardiner, who formed the articles for the Queen's commitment to the Tower. The Queen, however, having convinced her Royal Husband of the falsehood of the insinuations, Gardiner was never more admitted to his presence. This story, it must be observed, rests solely on the authority of Fox, for Bale is silent as to the matter.

On the accession of Edward VI. Gardiner, though not guilty of any real act of disobedience, refused to promote the measures of Cranmer, in the grand work of the Reformation; conceiving them too
preci-

precipitate, and, without the sanction of Parliament, illegal. This conduct occasioned his being regarded as a secret enemy to the Reformation, and he was accordingly committed close prisoner to the Fleet. It is somewhat unfortunate that the Reformers should begin their work with this flagrant tyranny; it was, however, an act of policy; for by confining Gardiner during the whole session, they prevented his opposition in the House of Lords. He was at length discharged like a common malefactor by the King's general pardon, though he was never judicially charged with any offence. Suspicion, however, again fell upon him; he was no sooner returned to London, than orders were given that he should justify himself in a Sermon, to be preached before the King and his Ministry. This he did so little to the satisfaction of the Reformers, that he was the very next day committed to the Tower. He was, at last, offered his liberty, on condition that he should acknowledge his guilt, approve all that had been done, and promise future obedience. He offered to subscribe to the two last articles, but refused the first, because he was innocent; and knew that his confession was intended to supply the want of evidence against him. He was, therefore, deprived of his Bishopric, by a Court of Commissioners, in which Cranmer sat as President; who, in this scandalous affair, seems to have been a mere tool in the hands of Somerset.

On

On Mary's arrival at the throne, a sudden blaze of good fortune burst upon him. After five years imprisonment, he was restored to his Bishopric, re-elected Chancellor of Cambridge, and declared Chancellor of England, with all the power and influence of Prime Minister.

Gardiner was distinguished for his insinuating address and profound policy; the master-piece of which certainly was the articles of marriage between Philip and Mary, which formed an effectual bar to the ambitious designs of Philip. There is no doubt but that Philip both wished and intended to have been absolute: for when the Queen was supposed to be pregnant, Philip applied to the Parliament to be appointed Regent during the minority; and offered to give security to surrender his trust on the majority of the heir apparent. This offer occasioned a violent debate among the Peers, and had nearly been carried, when Lord Paget stood up, and said—*"Pray, who shall sue the King's bond."* This laconic speech had the desired effect, and the debate was concluded in the negative.

Gardiner enjoyed his return to power only two years, his death happening in November, 1555, at the great age of seventy-two. The Romish writers describe him as a pious humane Prelate; our Protestant Historians paint him, on the contrary, as the most cruel of mankind. Many horrid cruelties were certainly committed during his administration; but

but it is equally certain that under such a Queen, no Minister could have prevented religious persecution.

He was much more flexible in Religion than Politics; the former being too much directed to his own interests; and he actually persecuted those tenets to which he had subscribed, and in defence of which he had written. The worst action of his life, perhaps, was his persuading or permitting the nation, to return to the See of Rome; as all the cruelties of Mary's reign, were the inevitable consequence of that fatal measure. He was author of several works:

1. *De Verâ Obedientiâ*, written in defence of the King's Supremacy.

2. *Palinodia dicti Libri*, being a retraction of the preceding.

3. *The Erudition of Christian Men*, supposed to have been written jointly with Cranmer; and several others.

RICHARD SAMPSON, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 1542, 34th Henry VIII.

THOMAS THIRLEBY, Fellow, Bishop of Ely, 1554, 1st Mary.

WILLIAM BARLOW, Bishop of Lincoln, 1608, 6 Jac. I.

ADAM OTLEY, Bishop of St. David's, 1712, 12th Anne.

RICHARD

RICHARD REYNOLDS, Bishop of Lincoln, 1723, 9th George I.

SAMUEL HALIFAX, LL. D. and D. D. Bishop of Gloucester, 1781, 21st George III.

EMINENT MEN.]—DR. COWEL, Master. This learned and eminent Civilian was born in 1554. In 1607, he compiled his Law Dictionary, which gave great offence to Sir Edward Coke and the common Lawyers—so much so, that they first accused him to James the First, as asserting that the King's Prerogative was in some cases limited; and, when they failed in that attempt, they complained of him to the House of Commons, as a betrayer of the rights of the people, by asserting that the King was not bound by the Laws; for which he was committed to custody, and his book publicly burnt.

He also published, notwithstanding this continued persecution, *Institutiones Juris Anglicani*, in the manner of Justinian's Institutes. He died in the year 1611.

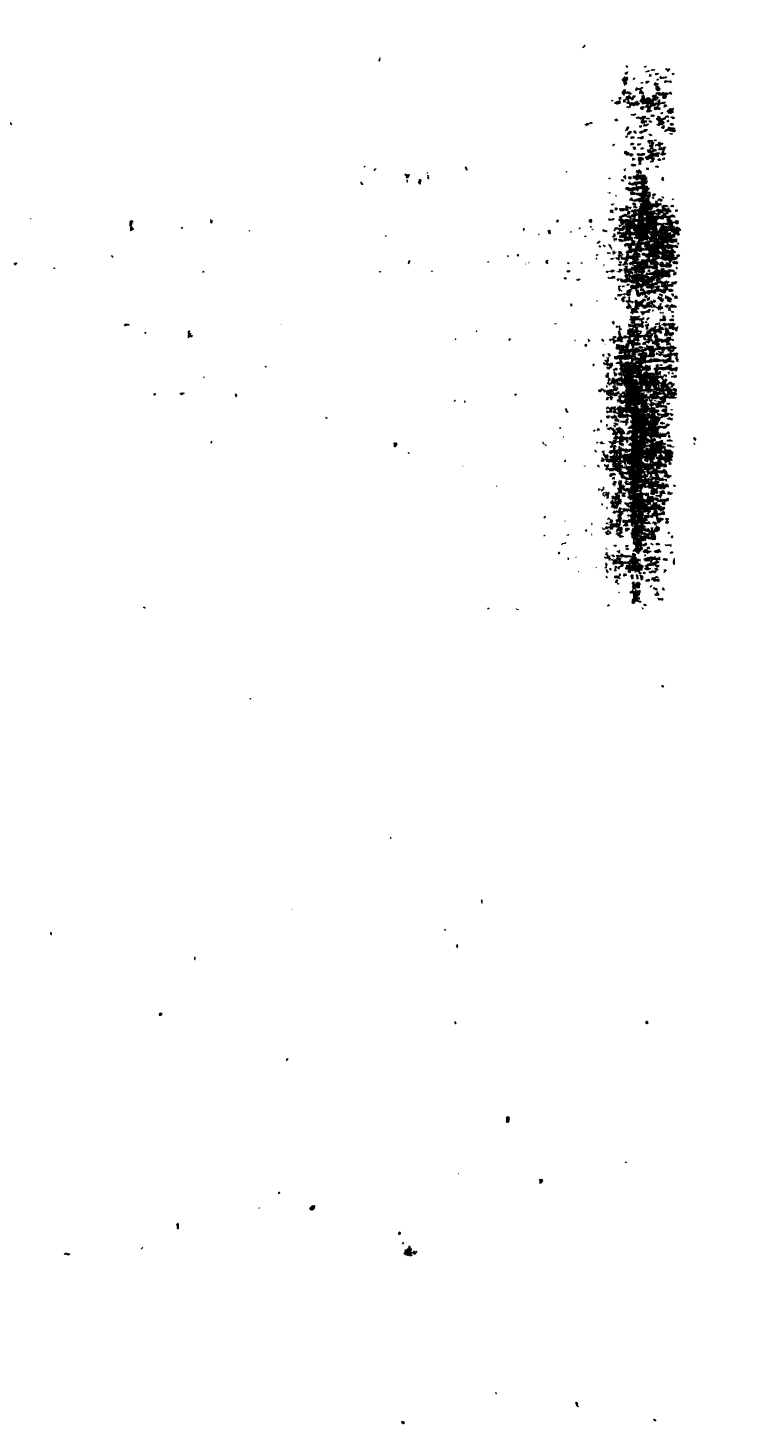
SIR PETER WYCHE, Knight, Inventor of the Geographical Cards.

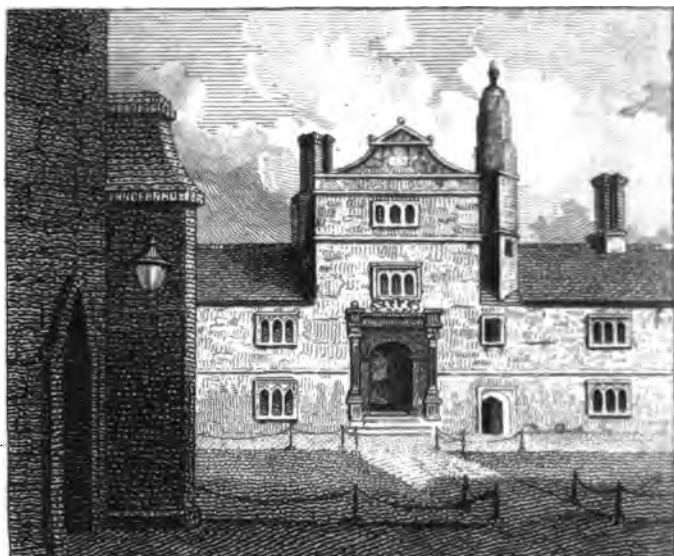
SIR ROBERT NAUNTON, Knight, Public Orator, and author of the well-known book, *Fragmenta Regalia*. Sir Robert was once confined close prisoner to his house, for giving some sharp answers to the subtle and treacherous Count Gondomare, the Spanish

Spanish Ambassador, when conversing together, and afterwards refusing to make any submission to his Excellency.

In 1624, he was made Master of the Court of Wards.

Sir JAMES MARRIOTT, Knight, the late Judge of the Court of Admiralty.





CAIUS COLLEGE



JOHN CAIUS M.D.



Caius College.

FOUNDERS.]—THE building of this College was begun by EDMUND DE GONVILLE, Rector of Terrington and Rushworth, in Norfolk, who, through the interest of Walter de Mamey, obtained a licence, or charter, of King Edward III. Anno 1348, to incorporate the same.

The scite of this College was originally on the spot now occupied with the Garden and Tennis-Court of Bene't; but Dr. Gonville, who died soon after its commencement, having left a large sum of money to Dr. Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, to finish and endow it, the Bishop, in consequence of an agreement with the Master and Fellows of Bene't, changed the situation to the neighbourhood of Trinity Hall, which he himself had founded; and after faithfully performing the duties of his trust, he gave it the name of Gonville Hall, and appointed a Master, four Fellows, and two Scholars.

After a lapse of 200 years, this College was destined to have a second Founder in Dr. JOHN CAIUS; who had himself, when very young, been

admitted a Student of Gonville Hall; and, at the age of twenty-one, become known as the translator from Greek into Latin, of some pieces of Divinity, and of Erasmus's Paraphrase on Jude, into English. From these juvenile labours, it seems probable that he first intended to prosecute the study of Divinity. It, however, appears that he soon after travelled into Italy, and commenced the study of Physic at Padua, under the celebrated Montanus. In that University he continued some time, and read Greek Lectures with great applause. In 1543, after travelling through part of Italy, Germany, and France, he returned to England, and commenced Doctor of Physic at Cambridge. He practised at Shrewsbury, and afterwards at Norwich; but removing to London in 1547, he was admitted Fellow of the College of Physicians, of which he was several years President.

In 1557, being then Physician to Queen Mary, and a great favourite, he obtained a licence to advance Gonville Hall, where he had been educated, into a College, which he endowed with very considerable estates, in Hertfordshire, Dorsetshire, and Cambridgeshire; the advowson of the Parsonages of Rungton and Burnhamthorp, in Norfolk, and doubled the number of Fellows. He also added an entire new Court, and built three gates at the expence of 1834*l*. From this time the College assumed Dr. Caius's name; and he continued Master of
of

of it till within a short time of his death. He was Physician to Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth.

Towards the latter part of his life, he retired to Cambridge, where, having resigned his Mastership to Dr. Legge, he spent the remainder of his life as a fellow commoner. He died in July, 1573, and was buried in the College Chapel; where a monument was erected to his memory, with this inscription:

FUI CAIUS

VIVIT POST FUNERA VIRTUS

Obit

Ætatis suæ

An. Dni. 1573,

LXII.

Dr. Caius was a learned, active, benevolent man. In 1557, he erected a monument, in St. Paul's, to the memory of the famous Linacre. In 1563, he obtained a grant for the College of Physicians, to take the bodies of two malefactors annually for dissection; and he was the inventor of the insignia, which distinguish the President from the rest of the Fellows. He was author of many works, some of which are yet unpublished.

An anecdote is told of Dr. Caius, to shew the extreme vanity and mortification to which authorship exposes some people. Dr. Caius had written a book, *De Antiquitate Cantabrigiæ*. Dr. Kay,

Benefice, and retired into Wales, where he kept a school. During this retirement, he wrote many of his most valuable works.

“ Bishop Taylor was certainly one of the greatest Divines that flourished in the seventeenth century, and also one of the completest characters of his age. His person was uncommonly beautiful, his manners polite, his conversation sprightly and engaging, and his voice was uncommonly harmonious. He united, in a high degree, the powers of invention, memory, and judgment; his learning was various, almost universal; and his piety was as unaffected as it was exemplary. His practical, controversial, and casuistical writings, are in their several kinds excellent, and answer all the purposes of a Christian. His Sermons now appear to less advantage, though they must be allowed to have been extremely good at the time they were written. His works have been frequently printed, and those on Holy Living, Holy Dying, and his Golden Grove, have passed through many editions.”

FRANCIS MARSH, Bishop of Limerick, 1667, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin.

Dr. HARTSTRONG, Bishop of Ossory, in Ireland, 1693.

FRANCIS WHITE, Bishop of Ely, 1713, 13th Anne.

Dr. THOMAS GOOCH, Bishop of Norwich, 1738,

1738, 12th George II.; translated to Ely, 1748, 22d George II.

Dr. CHARLES MOSS, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1774, 14th George III.

Dr. JOHN WARREN, Bishop of St. David's, 1779, 19th George III.; afterwards translated to Bangor.

The notorious TITUS OATES received the rudiments of his education at this College, being admitted a poor scholar, 29th of June, 1667, at the age of eighteen.

Among Mr. Baker's MSS. in the British Museum, is the following memorandum concerning him :—

“ Titus Oates, a liar from the beginning. He
“ stole from and cheated his taylor of a gown,
“ which he denied with horrid imprecations; and
“ afterwards at a communion, being admonished
“ and advised by his tutor, confessed the fact. This
“ and more I had from Sir John E. and leave it in
“ testimony of truth.”

And again :—

“ Dr. T. W. his tutor, does not charge him with
“ much immorality, but says he was a great dunce;
“ that he run into debt, and being sent away for
“ want of money, never took a degree at Cam-
“ bridge, so that he must have gone out Doctor
“ *per saltum* at Salamanca.

Dr. PHINEAS FLETCHER, son of Giles Fletcher,
the

the Ambassador to the Court of Muscovy, and author of a very scarce book, giving an account of his Embassy, which is partly transcribed in Hakluyt. Phineas was the author of a book, intitled, *De Literatis Antiquæ Britanniae*, &c. Cantab. 1633, 12mo. also *Piscatory Eclogues*, *Purple Island*, &c.

Dr. BRADY. This able Physician and industrious Historian, was born in Norfolk, and took his degree of M. D. in 1660. He was the same year elected Master of this College, and in 1670 appointed Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London. He was sometime afterwards chosen Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Cambridge, in which situation he continued until his death in 1700. He was the author of a letter to Dr. Sydenham, which is inserted in that Physician's works; but is best known by his History of England, in which, however, he exalts the Royal Prerogative beyond the just bounds of the Constitution, and ventures to represent Parliaments as of modern institution.

Dr. WILLIAM HARVEY, was admitted of this College in May, 1593; at the age of sixteen, and completed his education here. He was successively Physician to James I. and Charles I.

This great Physician, who will ever be memorable for his discovery of the circulation of the blood, a discovery which serves to explain the whole animal economy, and which Sir Thomas Browne, who well

well knew its importance, preferred to the discovery of the New World, had the happiness, in his lifetime, to find the clamours of ignorance, envy, and prejudice, against his doctrine, totally silenced, and to see it universally established. Length of time has confirmed it, and every man now sees and knows it from his own experience. Dr. Harvey was both an excellent physician and a good man; his modesty, candor, and piety, were equal to his knowledge: the farther he penetrated into the wonders of Nature, the more he was inclined to venerate the Author of it. His principal work, intitled, *Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus*, was printed at Franckfort, in 1627. Dr. Harvey died June 3, 1657, at the age of eighty.

Sir THOMAS GRESHAM. This spirited Founder of Commerce; and of the Royal Exchange, was agent for Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. His mercantile genius exerted itself not only in contriving excellent schemes for paying the debts of the Crown, and extending our foreign trade, but also in introducing into the kingdom the manufactures of small wares, such as pins, knives, hats, ribbands, &c. Sir Thomas died on the 21st of November, 1579.

Sir JAMES BURROUGHS, Knight, the late Master, and an ingenious Architect: he drew the plan of the Senate House and other public buildings.

Lord

Lord THURLOW, Lord High Chancellor of England, 1778, 18th George III.

Dr. John White, Dr. Francis White, Dr. Watts, Dr. Legge, Dr. Wendy, Dr. Butts, Dr. Walker, Dr. Gostlin, Dr. Gliffon, Dr. Prujean, Dr. Parker, Dr. Sheringham, Dr. Sayer, Dr. Estey, Dr. Wright, and many more, especially Physicians.— Fuller reckons up twenty-seven in his time, several of them Physicians to the Royal Family.

The present Society consists of a Master, twenty-six Fellowships, seventy-one Scholarships, and four Exhibitioners. Number of Fellows, Scholars, and Students, usually about ninety—Visitors, Provost of King's College, Master of Bene't, and the senior Doctor of Physic.



KINGS COLLEGE



HENRY 6TH



King's College.

FOUNDERS.]—**K**ING's College, which may on many accounts be considered the most magnificent in Europe, was founded by King HENRY VI. This Prince, who was proclaimed while yet in his cradle, King of England, and in the eighth year of his age crowned and acknowledged King of France at Paris, although inferior to his illustrious father in the glory of military enterprizes, yet, from an innocence and purity of manners, justly claims some share of our esteem and admiration. Mild and equable in his temper, just and upright in his conduct, most liberal in the encouragement of learning, zealous in the advancement of religion, he was qualified, while alive, to gain the affections of his people; and is intitled, after death, to a character, honourable to his memory. The only reproach to which his actions have exposed him, is an irresolute and fearful disposition; a defect over which benevolence will cast a veil, and impute it to an excess of humanity, rather than to a want of magnanimity.

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An imperfection of such a nature, must be rather the object of concern than of censure.

The miseries of civil war prevented Henry from completing the magnificent designs he had formed for the building of this College and the Chapel. He, however, in 1443, bestowed upon it a most ample endowment for a Provost, seventy Fellows and Scholars, ten Conducts, sixteen Choristers, and a Master for them; six Singing Clerks, sixteen Servants to the College, besides twelve Servitors to the senior Fellows, and six poor Scholars, amounting in all to 131.

The dangers which continually threatened Henry's government and life, did not make him unmindful of the task he had undertaken; for in his will he describes, with the most minute particularity, the dimensions of the College and Chapel he intended to build, and according to which the latter was afterwards finished.

The unfinished state of the College at Henry's death, we may justly lament; for according to Stow, " If it had proceeded according to that Prince's full intent and meaning, the like College could scarce have been found again in any Christian land."

And Fuller says: " Yea, that mean quadrant," (almost all the College extant at his day), " was at first designed only for the Cloisters."

Henry (of whom historians have observed, that he was *twice* crowned, *twice* deposed, and *twice* buried,)

buried,) after a series of public misfortunes and confinement, was murdered in the Tower, in 1471, by the hands of Gloucester himself.

Edward IV. was naturally no zealous promoter of the intentions of his predecessor, and he deprived the College of many large estates, to the value of 1000*l.* a year, all of which was given to the Oxonians, then about the Court. Nor did the building much advance during the turbulent reign of Richard III.; but HENRY VII. in whom the line of Lancaster was restored, began, towards the latter end of his reign, to complete the labours of the Founder, expending 2000*l.* and presenting the College with the sum of 5000*l.* for the purpose of finishing the Chapel. He also ordered, at his decease, that his executors should supply the College, from time to time, with different sums of money, sufficient for completing the building. This certainly strengthens the observation which one of our historians has made, that, “ To allay the terrors under which he
“ laboured, he endeavoured, by distributing alms
“ and founding religious houses, to make atonement
“ for his crimes; and to purchase, by the sacrifice
“ of part of his ill-gotten treasures, a reconciliation
“ with his offended Maker.”

DESCRIPTION.]—This College consists of several large piles of building, detached from each other. The old Court is situate on the north side

of the Chapel, between the Public Schools and Clare Hall; being about 120 feet long and ninety broad, built of stone to a great height, in which, however, there are but few commodious apartments. The new Court forms a quadrangle, by the Chapel on the north, the new building (which is very magnificent) on the west, and a brick building on the east, in which are a school and some other apartments, adjoining to which is a very large Lodge for the Provost; on the south, another pile of buildings is designed, which is to contain the Hall and Provost's Lodge, with other apartments. This quadrangle is upwards of 300 feet long, and almost as many broad.

On the west side, and near the battlements of the old building, are fixed some grotesque heads, each having a leaden pipe in its mouth. A metaphor of the poet Manilius, has given occasion to a mention of these in Fitzosborne's elegant Letters. Speaking of unpardonable defects, both of taste and judgment, in some writers, in the application of their metaphors, he says:

“ The poet Manilius seems to have raised an
 “ image of the same injudicious kind, in that com-
 “ pliment which he pays to Homer in the following
 “ verses:

“ ———— cujusque ex ore profusus

“ Omnis Posteritas latices in carmina duxit.

“ I

“ I could never read these lines without calling
 “ to mind those grotesque heads, which are fixed
 “ to the roof of the old building of King’s College,
 “ in Cambridge; which the ingenious architect has
 “ represented as vomiting out the rain that falls
 “ through certain pipes, most judiciously stuck in
 “ their mouth for that purpose. Mr. Addison re-
 “ commends a method of trying the propriety of a
 “ metaphor, by drawing it out in visible represen-
 “ tation. Accordingly, I think this curious con-
 “ ceit of the builder might be employed to the ad-
 “ vantage of the youth in that University; and
 “ serve for as proper an illustration of the absurdity
 “ of the Poet’s image, as that ancient picture which
 “ *Ælian* mentions, where Homer was figured with
 “ a stream running from his mouth, and a group of
 “ Poets lapping it up at a distance.”

The CHAPEL of this College is justly esteemed,
 by connoisseurs, as the most perfect and magnificent
 monument of Gothic architecture in the world.
 How far it had advanced at the Founder’s death, is
 uncertain: it is probable that it was raised pretty
 high at the east end, and carried on sloping towards
 the west, to the height of the white stone. Henry,
 the first Founder, had settled a great part of the re-
 venues of the Dutchy of Lancaster, and also a
 stone-quarry in Yorkshire, for the completion of
 the whole work; but Edward IV. on his accession,

seized the whole revenue appropriated for the continuance of the building.

An entire stop was consequently put to the works until Dr. Field, Warden of Winchester College, and Chaplain to Edward, was chosen Provost, in 1479, and appointed overseer of the works, in which situation he remained till 1483.

Nothing from that time appears to have been done, until the appointment of Thomas Cliff as overseer, by RICHARD III. who seems to have expended 700*l.* upon the works. The work thus seems to have been slowly advancing, until the reign of Henry VII. who finished, or rather left a legacy for finishing, the outer walls and buttresses. In 1513, the executors of Henry appear to have paid to the Provost and Scholars 5000*l.* for the completion of the Chapel; upon which they immediately began to add a second and inner roof of stone, in the form of a Gothic arch; which has not so much as the appearance of a pillar to uphold it, the towers and buttresses being its only support. In the middle of this roof, and in the flattest part of it, are fixed perpendicularly at equal distances from one another, stones adorned with roses and portcullises, every one of which is not less than a ton weight. The disposition of these key-stones has embarrassed the best architects: Mr. Walpole says, that Sir Christopher Wren went once a year to survey the roof, and said, that “ if any man would
“ shew

“ shew him where to place the first stone, he would
 “ engage to build such another.”

Fuller is more liberal in his praises on this roof, than on any other part of the Chapel. His expressions are curious:

“ The Chapel is one of the rarest fabrics in
 “ Christendom, wherein the stone-work, wood-
 “ work, and glass-work, contend which most de-
 “ serve admiration. Yet the first generally carries
 “ away the credit (as being a Stonehenge indeed),
 “ so geometrically contrived, that voluminous stones
 “ mutually support themselves in the arched roof,
 “ as if Art had made them to forget Nature, and
 “ weaned them from their fondness to descend to
 “ their center: and yet though there be so much of
 “ *Minerva*, there is nothing of *Arachne* in this
 “ building—I mean not a spider appearing, or cob-
 “ web to be seen on the beams (Irish wood or cedar)
 “ thereof. No wonder then if this Chapel, so rare
 “ a structure, was the work of three succeeding
 “ Kings; Henry the Sixth, who founded it; the
 “ Seventh, who farthered; the Eighth, who finish-
 “ ed it.”

The walls, on the inside of the Ante-Chapel, are adorned with a variety of carved stone, of exquisite workmanship, scarcely to be equalled; representing the arms of the Houses of York and Lancaster, with many crowns, roses, portcullises, and flower-de-luces. In the middle of one of these roses (on the
 west

west side towards the south), may be seen a small figure of the Virgin Mary.

About the middle of the Chapel, there is a partition of wood curiously carved, separating the Ante-Chapel from the choir, which was built in 1534, when Anne Boleyn was Queen to Henry VIII. On the front of it are many lover's-knots; and in a pannel nearest to the wall, on the right, are the arms of Anne Boleyn, impaled with those of her Royal Husband: and on one of the pannels, on the same side, is carved a most lively representation of the Almighty casting down the rebellious Angels from Heaven. This small piece of sculpture is universally admired.

On the left of the choir-door, and in the pannel nearest to it, the supporters of the arms of Henry VIII. are executed with inimitable skill. On the partition stands the organ, which, however, does not prevent a full view of the beautiful roof, from the great west-door to the east window, a view which must strike any mind with awe and admiration.

On the same partition are fixed nine colours, taken from the Island of Manilla, by Sir William Draper, who commanded the British Troops at the reduction of the Island, in 1762. Sir William, being a Fellow of this College, obtained his Majesty's permission to present the Society with these trophies of his victory.

Under-

Underneath the organ, through folding-doors finely carved (on which are seen the arms of James I. in whose reign they were set up), is the entrance to the choir, which is strikingly grand. The stalls are in two rows, on each side of the Chapel, in carved wood. The sides were wainscotted in 1595, at the expence of Thomas Weaver, a Fellow of the College.

The back part of the upper stalls, appointed for Graduate Fellows, is made up of thirty-four pannels; in fifteen of which, on each side of the choir, are carved the arms of all the Kings of England, from Henry V. to James I.; the arms of the two Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and the two Colleges, King's and Eton. The supporters of these arms advance out from the pannels in full proportion; and, indeed, the greatest part of the carved work is in alto-relievo. On the right and left of the entrance of the choir, are the seats of the Provost and Vice-Provost. At the back of the Provost's stall, St. George and the Dragon, with some figures, the work of which is executed in a most inimitable manner, are carved.

The lower row of stalls contains nearly the same number of seats with the upper immediately above it; and is appointed for the under-graduate Fellows, the Scholars, and the Singing Clerks. Under these lower stalls are erected benches, on two of which sit the choristers on each side of the Chapel.

The

The pavement of the choir is of black and white marble, which, though its beauty is much effaced by the dampness of the soil underneath, still preserves a rich and costly appearance.

A new and grand altar-piece has been erected, under the direction of the late Mr. James Essex, F. S. A. which has received great ornament by the present of a very valuable painting from the present Earl of Carlisle, who was educated at this College. This painting was purchased by the Earl on his travels, as the work of Daniel de Volterra ; but from the superiority of the drawing, and strong resemblance to the style of Raphael, has been since thought to be the production of that great master, and even one of the best in his second manner, and is in fine preservation. The subject is the taking down of our Saviour from the Cross.

The windows, which are of the Gothic form, are not to be equalled in Europe. The pieces represented, are the most striking features of different parts of the history contained in the Old and New Testament, and are depicted in the most lively colours.

There are twenty-six large windows, which are all painted with colours inconceivably beautiful, excepting the great west window, which seems to have been left plain, in order to give light to the Chapel.

It has been often said, that all the windows
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of the Chapel were taken down and hidden, through fear of Oliver Cromwell; lest, in obedience to the fanatic principles he professed, he should destroy them as relics of Popery; and that the west window, through the confusion this occasioned, was either lost or stolen. But no such accident ever happened, though visitors were undoubtedly sent down by the Long Parliament to Cambridge, whose business it was to remove every superstitious ornament about the University. In pursuance to their commission, they, indeed, ordered the organ then in use to be taken down, and sold the pipes; but offered not the slightest injury to the windows, which were probably spared at the intercession of Dr. Whichcot, then Provost, who was promoted to that dignity by the Long Parliament. The image, however, of the Virgin Mary (over the south door within the choir), did not escape the hands of some furious enthusiast, who, in a fit of religious frenzy, effaced an object so offensive to his jaundiced sight.

Each window is separated, by what architects call muntins, into five lights. These are divided about the middle into an upper and lower part, by a stone transom.

There is one of these five lights (in all the windows except the eastern), both in the upper and lower divisions, viz. the one in the middle, on which are described figures of Saints or Angels (two
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in the upper parts and two in the lower) with labels affixed to each, explaining the paintings on the lights placed on either side of them.

There is a particular correspondence between the paintings of the same window in the upper and lower divisions. As, for example: In the upper division, a piece of history, taken from the Old Testament, is painted on two lights, on the left side of a window. In the lower division, on the same side, on two lights immediately underneath those in the upper part, is painted some circumstance selected from the New Testament, corresponding to that above it from the Old.

The lower divisions of windows on the north side, contain a part of our Saviour's History, including some short time before his birth; the last of the paintings describing the circumstance of his being scourged before Pontius Pilate.

It is impossible to convey any idea of these historical paintings, which will not fall short of their excessive beauty; for, in the greater part of them, the shape and attitude of particular figures, the fitness and expression of their countenances, and the colouring and easy flow of the drapery, are all wonderfully natural, and far beyond the limits of description.

The arms of Henry VIII. and the initial letter of his name, printed on the windows, has raised a conjecture, that they were glazed at his expence; but
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it is more probable, that part of the legacy in the will of Henry VII. was devoted to that purpose. It, however, appears, from Bloomfield's History of Norfolk, that a Bishop of Norwich was an involuntary contributor to this noble purpose; for it is there said—

“ That Robert Nix, Bishop of Norwich, having incurred a præmunire for extending his jurisdiction over the Mayor of Thetford, was fined for it; part of which fine was appropriated to the purchase of the windows of painted glass in King's College Chapel.”

On the north and south sides of the Chapel, are eighteen small vestries, or chantries (nine on each side), which appear to have been devoted to the ceremony of saying mass for the souls of the deceased; and any superior of the Society who was inclined to have that service performed for his soul, endowed one of these vestries for the purpose.

It appears, from the Founder's will, that altars would have been erected in all the vestries, had not the laws of the Reformation, which followed some few years after the finishing of the Chapel, abolished all superstitious rites belonging to the ancient Religion.

The most ancient of these little vestries, are the first and second from the east, on the north side. The latter was the chantry of William Towne, who is buried in it, with a large grey marble slab over

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his grave ; on which is his figure in brass, at full length, in his Doctor's robes, and ermine hood and bennet, with a slit in his scarlet gown, from whence his hands are extended, and from which hangs a scroll, with this distich :

Gloria, fama scolis, laus, artes, cætera mundi

Vana nimis valeant : spes mea sola Deus.

The words *orate pro animâ*, and *cujus animæ propitiatur Deus*, are effaced ; for the zeal of the Reformers of 1645, was much offended at any inscription which began and ended with words like these.

The next, in point of antiquity, is Dr. Argentine's, who was Provost of the College in 1507 ; but the chantry of Dr. Haccombien, who was Provost when the windows were set up, is the most ornamented of all ; which, as he was overseer of the works, he had many opportunities for doing. There is a noble monument in this vestry, erected in honour of John Churchill, Marquis of Blandford (son of the great Duke of Marlborough), who died in this College, 1702, at the age of nineteen.

The only remaining vestry which appears to have been employed as a chantry, is the third from the west, on the south side, endowed in the time of Queen Mary, by Dr. Brasse, when Popery, though well nigh extirpated in the preceding reign, had begun

begun once more to raise its head within this Island.

The south vestry from the east, on the north side, contains an inscription in such exalted sentiments, yet, at the same time, so very simple and modest, that it is impossible to pass it by. It is an inscription to the memory of Thomas Crouch, who bequeathed several hundred volumes to the College.

Aperiet Deus Tumulos, et educet

Nos de Sepulchris.

Qualis eram, Dies isthæc cum

Venerit, scies.

Terræ creditus die 30mo. Augusti,

Annoque a nato Domino 1679.

The Spectator, in the 7th Vol. No. 518, introduces an epitaph, which bears the nearest resemblance to the above. It is in these words :

“ Hic jacet R. C. in expectatione diei supremi. Qualis
“ erat, dies iste indicabit.”

And upon which the following just remark is made :

“ The thought of it is serious, and, in my opi-
“ nion, the finest that I ever met with upon this
“ occasion. It is usual, after having told us the
“ name of the person who lies interred, to launch

“ out into his praises. This epitaph takes a quite
 “ contrary turn, having been made by the person
 “ himself sometime before his death.”

The remaining vestries are now converted into a Library, in which are many curious and valuable printed and MS. books. Among others, is the Book of Psalms, upon parchment four spans in length, and three in breadth, which is said to have been taken from the Spaniards at the siege of Cadiz, in 1691.

The outside dimensions of the Chapel are:

Length from east to west, 316 feet.

Breadth from north to south, 84 feet.

Height from the ground to the top of the battlements, 90 feet.

Height from the ground to the top of the pinnacles, about 101 feet.

Height from the ground to the top of any one of the corner towers, 146½ feet.

The inside dimensions are:

Length from east to west, 291 feet.

Breadth from north to south, 45½ feet.

Height, 78 feet.

BENEFACTORS.]—The list of Benefactors to this College is very numerous. Dr. WILLIAM SMITH, when Provost, gave books to the value of 100*l.* and a salt worth 40*l.*; a fine standing cup, with pendent moving figures surrounding the middle:

die: and both sides of the choir were wainscotted at the expence of ROBINS, HENSHAW, and WEAVER, Fellows of the College.

PROVOSTS.

Fuller, speaking of the learned men who have had the honour of being Provosts of this College, says: "The honour of Athens lyeth not in her walls, but the worth of her citizens. Building may give lustre, but learning gives life to a College, wherein we can congratulate the happiness of this foundation. Indeed, no College can continue in a constant level of learning, but will have its alternate depressions and elevations; but in this we may observe a good tenor of able men in all faculties, as indeed a good artist is left-handed to no profession."

The following list may not be perfectly correct; but will, perhaps, be found the most accurate of any yet given; being principally extracted from the MS. of the indefatigable Mr. Baker.

WILLIAM MILLINGTON, elected anno 1444; from Clare Hall; whither, after three years, he was remanded, for his factions endeavouring to prefer his countrymen of Yorkshire.

JOHN CHEDWORTH, who continued six years.

RICHARD WOODLARK, D.D. Founder of Catherine Hall.

WALTER FIELD, D.D. elected 1479, continued twenty years.

JOHN DOGGET, D.C.L. Chancellor of Sarum, elected 1499, and remained two years.

JOHN ARGENTINE, D.P. and D.—(He gave the College a basin and ewer of silver, yet in the custody of the Provost)—elected 1501, and remained six years.

RICHARD HUTTON, D.C.L. elected 1507, continued two years.

ROBERT HACCOMBLEN, D.D. elected 1509, and remained nineteen years. He was the author of Commentaries on Aristotle's Ethics.

EDWARD FOX, afterwards Bishop of Hereford, elected 1538, and continued ten years.

GEORGE DAY, afterwards Bishop of Chichester, elected 1528, and continued ten years.

Sir JOHN CHEEKE, of St. John's, in Cambridge, chosen by mandate, 1548, sat five years.

RICHARD ATKINSON, D.D. elected 1553, sat three years.

ROBERT BRASSEY, chosen 1556, and remained two years.

PHILIP BAKER, chosen 1558, sat fourteen years.

ROGER GOAD, a grave and reverend Divine, elected 1570, and remained Provost forty years. He gave.

gave the Rectory of Milton, in Cambridgeshire, to the College.

FOG NEWTON, D. D. chosen 1610, sat two years.

WILLIAM SMITH, chosen 1612; sat two years.

SAMUEL COLLINS, chosen 1615, and sat thirty years.

BENJAMIN WHICHCOT, elected 1645, sat fifteen years.

JAMES FLEETWOOD, D. D. 1660, continued fifteen years.

SIR THOMAS PAGE, Knight, chosen 1675, and continued six years.

JOHN COPLESTONE, D. D. elected 1681, continued eight years.

CHARLES RODERICK, D. D. chosen 1689, sat twenty-two years.

JOHN ADAMS, D. D. chosen 1712, sat seven years.

ANDREW SNAPE, D. D. chosen 1719, sat twenty-two years.

WILLIAM GEORGE, first Canon of Windsor, then Dean of Lincoln, elected 1742.

JOHN SUMMER, D. D. and Canon of Windsor, elected 1756.

BISHOPS.

NICHOLAS CLOOSE, Bishop of Carlisle, and afterwards of Litchfield, anno 1451. Henry VI. placed such confidence in this Prelate, that he made him overseer and manager of all his intended buildings for this College. He (most probably, though some say his father), was architect of the Chapel; a work sufficient to distinguish his name among the most shining characters of antiquity. All knowledge of arts and sciences, at that time, centered in the Clergy; and it was no uncommon thing for the highest dignitary to preside over the King's works. Thus William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, was overseer of the works of Windsor Castle.

JOHN CHEDWORTH, Bishop of Lincoln, 1452.

THOMAS ROTHERHAM, Bishop of Rochester, then of Lincoln, afterwards Archbishop of York, Chancellor of Cambridge, and Lord High Chancellor of England, 1467. He contributed 140*l.* to the building of the Chapel.

OLIVER KING, Bishop of Exeter, then of Bath and Wells, 1492.

JEFFERY BLITH, 1503, Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield.

NICHOLAS WEST. When a scholar of this College, he was so desperately turbulent, that discontented

contented with the loss of the Proctorship, he endeavoured to fire the Provost's lodgings; and having stolen some silver spoons, departed the College. He afterwards became a new man, D. D. and Bishop of Ely, 1515; and to expiate his former faults, gave many rich gifts and plate to the College, and built part of the Provost's Lodgings.

NICHOLAS HAWKINS, 1533, nominated Bishop of Ely, but died before his consecration. In time of famine, he sold all his plate and goods to relieve the poor of Ely, and was contented to be served himself in wooden dishes and earthen pots.

THOMAS GOODRICH, 1534, Bishop of Ely.

EDWARD FOX, Bishop of Hereford. He was born at Dimsley, in Gloucestershire, and educated at Eton; from whence, in 1512, he removed to this College, of which, in 1528, he was elected Provost. Being recommended to Cardinal Wolsey as a politician, that enterprising prelate took him into his service, and sent him with Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, Ambassador to the Pope, in order to obtain a bull for the divorce of Queen Catherine of Arragon. Having succeeded in obtaining a commission from the Pope, to empower Cardinals Wolsey and Campeggio to determine the affair, the Ambassadors returned to England with the last-mentioned Cardinal.

Fox was afterwards sent Ambassador to France and Germany, and, in 1530, was employed at Cam-

Cambridge to obtain the consent of that University to the King's divorce. In the year 1531, he was installed Archdeacon of Leicester; in 1533, Archdeacon of Dorset, and, in 1535, promoted to the Bishopric of Hereford. Soon after his consecration, he was sent Embassador to the Protestant Princes in Germany, at that time assembled at Smalcald, whom he exhorted to unite with the Church of England, and to approve King Henry's divorce and second marriage, but in vain. He returned home in 1536, and having enjoyed the episcopal dignity about two years and a half, died in London, on the 8th of May, 1538. He was, according to his request, buried in the Church of St. Mary Montheur, in Thames-street, where the Bishops of Hereford had then a house. No monument was erected to his memory!

He shines in history principally as an able politician; nor were his political talents less useful to himself than to his sovereign, for though he was equally zealous for the Reformation with Cranmer, yet he had prudence enough to avoid persecution on that account. Bishop Goodwin calls him *vir egregiè doctus*; and Burnet tells us that he was reputed one of the best Divines in the kingdom.

ROBERT * ALDRICH, 1537, Bishop of Carlisle. Erasmus calls this learned Prelate, when young,

* Bale and Pits, by mistake, call him JOHN.

blandæ eloquentiæ juvenem. The compliment was as just as it is elegant.

Dr. Aldrich was born in Buckinghamshire, about the year 1493, and educated at Eton; from whence, in 1507, he was elected a Scholar of this College, where he took his degrees of Arts, and was afterwards Proctor of the University. In 1525, he was appointed Master of Eton, soon afterwards Fellow of that College, and finally Provost. Mr. Aldrich, in 1529, went to Oxford, where being first incorporated Batchelor of Divinity, in the following year he proceeded Doctor in that faculty. In 1531, he was made Archdeacon of Colchester; in 1534, Canon of Windsor; and in the same year, Registrar of the Order of the Garter. He was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle in 1537, and died at Horn-castle*, in Lincolnshire, in 1556. He held his bishopric, says Wood, to the time of his death; and “ though there were many changes in the church
“ and state, he ran through them all, and so con-
“ sequently complied with all.”

The mere circumstance of the Bishop's continuing unmolested in these successive reigns, may seem to authorize Wood's conclusion, viz. “ That he complied with the mulish religion of Henry, the reformation of Edward, and the popery of Mary.”—It

* Which was formerly the episcopal palace and residence of the Bishops of Carlisle.

is nevertheless possible, that his tranquillity might be owing chiefly to his moderation ; perhaps he might think creeds and ceremonies of less authority and importance than some of his cotemporaries ; and he might not be so proudly bigotted to any opinion, as to suffer death rather than admit the possibility of his being mistaken. He might think that all governments have a right to establish whatever religion they think fit, and that an individual is no more authorised to oppose that religion, than to fly in the face of any other law. These are arguments rather in favour of his discretion than his spirit.

Fuller observes, that, " Though he lived but in " the twilight of religion, he is justly to be placed " not on the dark, but light side of reformation ; " for though his actions were but weak, yet his affections were sincere."

Pits most erroneously makes Aldrich the author of *Horman's Antiboisscon* (Lond. 1521). The *Epistola ad Hermannum* alone, in Latin verse, printed in that work, is the composition of Aldrich.

GEORGE DAY, 1543, Bishop of Chichester. — He was one of the compilers of our Liturgy.

JOHN POINET, 1550, Bishop of Rochester, and afterwards of Winchester.

RICHARD COX, a learned Prelate, and principal pillar of the Reformation. He was born at Whaddon, in Buckinghamshire, of low parentage, in the year 1499. On leaving Eton, he obtained a Scholarship

larship in this College, of which he became a Fellow in 1519: he was thence invited to Oxford by Cardinal Wolsey, and was there made one of the junior Canons of Cardinal College. In 1525, he was incorporated Batchelor; and the following year took the degree of Master of Arts in the same University. In this situation, he became remarkable for his learning and poetical abilities; but his attachment to the opinions of Luther rendered him hateful to his superiors, who stripped him of his preferment, and threw him into prison on suspicion of Heresy. Being, however, soon released, he was chosen Master of Eton School, which flourished greatly under his care. In 1537, he commenced Doctor of Divinity; in 1540, was made Archdeacon of Ely, and, in the following year, Prebendary in that Cathedral, on its being new founded by King Henry VIII. In 1546, he was made Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.

By the recommendation of Cranmer and Bishop Goodrich, to whom he had been Chaplain, he not only obtained the above preferments, but was chosen preceptor to Prince Edward; on whose accession to the throne he became a favourite at Court, was sworn of the Privy Council, and made King's Almoner.

In 1547, he was elected Chancellor of Oxford, Canon of Windsor, and next year Dean of Westminster. About this time, he was appointed one of

the Commissioners to visit the University of Oxford; in which office his zeal for reformation was so excessive, that he destroyed a number of curious and valuable books, for no better reason than because they were written by Roman Catholics.

On the accession of Queen Mary, he was stripped of all his preferments, and committed to the Marshalsea. He was soon after released, and immediately left the kingdom.

Having resided some time at Strasburg, with his intimate friend Peter Martyr, on the death of Queen Mary he returned to England, and with other Divines was appointed to revise the Liturgy. He often preached before the Queen; and, in 1559, was preferred to the See of Ely, which he continued to enjoy upwards of twenty-one years. He died on the 22d of July, 1581, aged eighty-one.

He was a man of very considerable learning, a zealous and most rigid bulwark of the Church of England, and an implacable enemy both to Papists and Puritans.—Strype, in his *Life of Archbishop Parker*, says, that in a letter to that Prelate, Cox advised him to proceed vigorously in reclaiming or *punishing* the Puritans, and not to be discouraged at the frown of those court favourites who protected them; assuring him that he might expect the blessing of God on his *pious* labours, to free the Church from their dangerous attempts, and to establish uniformity.

This

This zealous Reformer had not totally lost sight of the Popish text, *compel them to come in*: but a stronger proof of his implacability and self-importance, appears in his letter to the Lord-Treasurer Burleigh; in which he warmly expostulates with the Council for interposing in behalf of the Puritans, or meddling in concerns of the Church, admonishing them to keep within their own sphere.

This Prelate was certainly no great favourite with the Queen; the reason assigned by Strype for which, is his zealous opposition to her retaining the crucifix and wax candles on the altar of the Royal Chapel; also his strenuous defence of the marriage of the Clergy, which her Majesty always disapproved. Nor was he more happy among her Courtiers; by some of whom, particularly Lord North, he was often persecuted.

He was interred in the Cathedral of Ely, under a marble flag, with a Latin inscription, which was defaced not long after his death, excepting the four following lines:

Vita caduca vale, salveto vita perennis :

Corpora terra tegit, spiritus alta petit.

In terra Christi Gallus Christum resonabam ;

Da, Christe, in cælis te sine fine sonem.

Gallus, in the third line, is a wretched pun upon his name *Cox*, similar in sound to *Cocks*.

EDMUND GWEST, 1559, Bishop of Rochester,
and afterwards of Salisbury.

WILLIAM ALLEY, 1560, Bishop of Exeter.
After receiving some part of his education at Eton, he removed to King's, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He also studied some time at Oxford; afterwards he married, was presented to a living, and became a zealous Reformer. Upon Queen Mary's accession, he left his cure, and retired into the north of England; where he maintained his wife and himself by teaching a school and practising physic. Queen Elizabeth ascending the throne, he went to London, where he acquired great reputation by reading the Divinity Lecture at St. Paul's; and in July 1560, was consecrated Bishop of Exeter. He was created Doctor of Divinity in November, 1561. He died and was buried in the Cathedral of Exeter, in April, 1570.

WILLIAM WICKHAM, 1595, Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards of Winchester.

THOMAS RAM, Bishop of Ferns, in Ireland.
He rebuilt the Episcopal Residence, over which he placed the following lines :

This house *Ram* built for his succeeding Brothers ;
So *Sheep* bear wool, not for themselves but others.

RICHARD MOUNTAGUE, 1628, Bishop of Chester, then of Norwich.

JOHN

JOHN LONG, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland.

WILLIAM MURRAY, Conduct of the College, Bishop of Landaff, 1627.

JOHN PEARSON, Bishop of Chester, 1672.

JAMES FLEETWOOD, Bishop of Worcester, 1673.

WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, Bishop of Ely, 1714.

STEPHEN WESTON, Bishop of Exeter, 1724.

FRANCIS HARE, Bishop of Chichester, 1727.

STATESMEN AND EMINENT MEN.

WILLIAM HATLIFFE, D. D. Secretary to King Edward IV.

JAMES DENTON, D. C. L. Chancellor to the Lady Mary Dowager of France, Dean of Litchfield, and Lord President of Wales.

WILLIAM CONISBY, distinguished for his profound knowledge in the Common Law, and afterwards became a Judge.

EDWARD HALL. This learned Lawyer and useful Historian, was born in the Parish of St. Mildred's, London, probably in the last year of the 15th century; and could deduce his descent from no less a person than Albert, King of the Romans, and Archduke of Austria.

From Eton he was sent, in 1514, to this College, where he continued till he became a junior Fellow; when he removed to Oxford, on account of the Lectures founded by Cardinal Wolsey, in the year 1518.

“ Oxford then,” says Wood, “ became, as it were, a common mart for all that could come to hear and learn; and all persons that pretended to ingenuity or curiosity, esteemed themselves not complete, unless they then retired to Oxford, to be improved by these Lectures, especially in Greek Rhetoric and the Mathematics.”

From thence he went to London, and became a Member of the Society of Gray’s Inn.

Being called to the Bar, he was appointed one of the Common Serjeants of the City of London, and afterwards Under-Sheriff. In 1533, he became Summer Reader of Gray’s Inn; and about the year 1540, Double Reader in Lent, and one of the Judges of the Sheriff’s Court.

He had, says Ant. Wood, a great command of his tongue and pen; and Pitæus gives his character in these words:

“ Vir in literis humanioribus benè eruditus et in studiis municipalium Angliæ legum diu multumque utiliter versatus. Eloquentes et disertus. Quibus nominibus magnam famam, gratiam, auctoritatem, sibi conciliavit.”

WALTER

WALTER HADDON. This distinguished Civilian, Orator, and Poet, was born in Buckinghamshire, in the year 1516. From Eton he went to Cambridge, in 1533, being elected a Scholar * of King's College, in which he afterwards obtained a Fellowship.

The singular diligence with which he applied himself to his Latin studies, particularly the works of Cicero, soon gained him the reputation † of the best Latin writer of his time; nor were his oratorical faculties less conspicuous. In 1547, he took the degree of Doctor of Civil Law; and from that time read Public Lectures in that Faculty, though he was not chosen Professor till the year 1550. He ‡ was also some time Professor of Rhetoric and Orator of the University, where he was extremely active in promoting the Reformation. In the same year, 1550, he served the office of Vice-Chancellor; and when Bishop Gardiner was deprived, succeeded him as Master of Trinity-Hall.

In 1552 §, in compliance with the request of King's Edward's Ministry, he was chosen President

* Baleus Cent. n. 87.

† Strype Ant. Vol. II. p. 422.

‡ Haddoni Lucubrat.

§ Fuller Hist. Camb. p. 127.

of Magdalen College, in Oxford, and took the degree of Doctor of Laws; but in the following year *, on the accession of Queen Mary, his Prebendence induced him to retire, and he remained in obscurity during that dismal reign.

On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he was ordered to attend her Majesty at Hatfield; and was soon after appointed Master of the Court of Requests. In 1566, he was sent with Lord Montacute and Nicholas Watton, to Bruges, to negotiate the renewal of the Treaty of Commerce with the Netherlands. He died in January, 1572, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and was buried in Christ Church, London.

He was a polite Scholar, a learned Civilian, an elegant Orator, a good Poet, and a pious Man.

He was author of several works. His *Reformatio legum Ecclesiasticarum*, was published in 1571, by John Fox. This Code of Ecclesiastical Law, ascribed chiefly to Cranmer, was translated into Latin by Dr. Haddon, with the assistance of Sir John Cheke. They were also said to have been concerned in the compiling of it.

His *Lucubrationes* were published in 1567, and consist of ten Latin Orations, fifteen Letters, and several Poems on Religious Subjects.—His Reply

to Ofsorius was finished and published by John Fox, after his death.—His first Answer is printed in the *Lucubrations*.

There are also several Latin Epistles among the *Harleian Manuscripts*.

RALPH COLFIELD, Clerk of the Council in Wales to King Edward VI.

THOMAS TUSSEY, was born at Riven Hall, in the County of Essex, of an ancient family, and educated first at Wallingford, and afterwards in St. Paul's School; where, it is said, he applied himself principally to the study of Music, under a celebrated Master, whose name was Redford. From St. Paul's he removed to Eton; and here it was that he became the Pupil of the famous UDALL*, whose extreme severity induced poor Tussey to lament the hardship of his boyish days in the following Elegy:

From Paul's I went, to Eton sent,
To learn straightways the Latin phrase,
Where *fifty-three stripes* given to me,
At once I had;
For fault but small, or none at all,
It came to pass thus beat I was,

* It is said that UDALL was the first man that James the First enquired for when he came to England; and hearing of his decease, exclaimed, "By my sal, the greatest scholar in Europe's dead."

See,

See, UDALL, see, the mercy of thee,
To me, poor lad!

Although this degrading practice may yet, in some degree, remain a stigma on the sense and feeling of our Public Schools, we must at least acknowledge, that the University * now affords an instance of superior refinement and civilization.

* It has been often asserted that MILTON suffered flagellation at Cambridge. There is certainly an obscure hint that he knew what it was, in these verses of his :

Nec duri libet usque minas perferre magistri,
Ceteraque ingenio, non subeunda, meo.

The late learned Mr. Thomas Warton asserts, that in those days of *simplicity* and *subordination*, of *roughness* and *rigor*, this sort of punishment was much more common; and consequently by no means so disgraceful for a young man at the University, as it would be thought at present.

Dr. Johnson also, alluding to Milton, tenderly says :

“ I am ashamed to relate what I *fear* is true, that Milton
“ was the last Student, in either University, that suffered the
“ public indignity of corporal punishment.”

The officer that bore the *fascies*, and performed *this fundamental* part of discipline, is said to have been Dr. Thomas Bainbrigg, Master of Christ's.

A curious proof of the prevalence of this practice in the early periods of the University, may be found in Sir John Fenn's Collection of Letters of the Paston Family, in the time of Henry VI.

From

From Eton, Tuffer was elected a Scholar of King's; and, in 1543, was introduced at the Court of King Henry the Eighth, by his Patron, Sir William Paget; who, from being one of the Serjeants at Mace, of the city of London, rose to the dignity of Baron Paget, and Knight of the Garter.

Tuffer resided about ten years at Court, where, one would have supposed from the consequence of his Patron, he might have obtained some employment; but being at last quite sick of the vices and contentions of the great, he retired into the country and commenced farmer. He lived first at Ratwode, then at Ipswich, afterwards at Fairstade, and then at Norwich. From thence he returned to London; but being soon obliged to leave the metropolis on account of the plague, he retired to Cambridge. It is, however, evident, that he returned to London; for he died there in 1580, and was buried * in the Church of St. Mildred, in the Poultry.

From Fuller's account, he appears to have been as poor as any Poet of his time. He thus humorously speaks of him:

" This stone of Sisyphus could gather no moss.
 " He was successively a Musician, Schoolmaster,
 " Servingman, Husbandman, Grazier, Poet; more
 " skilful in all than thriving in any vocation. He
 " traded at large in oxen, sheep, dairies, grain of

* Stow, p. 274.

“ all kinds, to no profit. Whether he bought or
 “ sold, he lost; and, when a renter, impoverished
 “ himself, and never enriched his landlord. He
 “ spread his bread with all sorts of butter, yet none
 “ would stick thereon. I match him with Thomas
 “ Churchyard, they being marked alike in their
 “ poetical parts, living in the same time, and sta-
 “ tured alike in their estates.”

He was author of

1. *A hundred Points of good Husbandrie*, London, 1557, 4to.

2. *Five hundred Points of good Husbandrie*, as well for the champion, or open country, as for the woodland. London. 1590. Inscribed to Lord Paget.

3. *The Points of Huswiferie*.

4. *The Author's Life*.—All written in verse.

GILES FLETCHER, Embassador to the Court of Muscovy. He was born in Kent, and educated at Eton; from whence, according to Fuller, he was removed to King's College. He was created Doctor of Laws in 1581; at which time Wood tells us, in his Fasti, that he was distinguished for his poetical talents. It is probable that he was introduced to the Queen by the influence of his brother, then Dean of Peterborough, and afterwards Bishop of London, though this circumstance is not mentioned by his historians.

He was first employed as a Commissioner in Scotland,

land, Germany, and the Low Countries. In 1588, he was sent Ambassador to Theodore Juanowitz, Emperor of Russia, with whom he concluded an advantageous treaty of commerce, in favour of the English Russia Company. On his return home, he was made Secretary of the City of London, and one of the Masters of the Court of Requests; and, in 1597, Treasurer of St. Paul's. He died in the Parish of St. Catherine Coleman, Fenchurch-street, where he was probably buried.

He was the author of a book, intitled, *Of the Russe Commonwealth, or Manner of Government, by the Russe Emperor; with the Manners and Fashions of the People of that Country*. This scarce and curious book was, for certain political reasons, immediately suppressed; but it was reprinted in 1643, 12mo. It was also inserted, though somewhat abbreviated, in Hakluyt's Voyages.

Phineas Fletcher, the author of the *Piscatory Eclogues*, Purple Island, &c. was his son.

THOMAS RIDLEY, Doctor of Laws, Master of the Treasury, Knight, and Vicar-General.

JOHN OSBURNE, Remembrancer to the Treasurer. He was remarkable for never taking fees of any Clergyman.

JOSEPH JESOP, Private Secretary to Secretary Walsingham.

Sir ALBERT MORTON, principal Secretary to King James.

Sir FRANCIS WALSINGHAM was a Fellow Commoner of this House. He presented the College with a book, which Fuller, who probably had never seen it, calls a Bible. It is a most curious Concordance to the Vulgate. The leaves are made of thin smooth vellum, finely illuminated. He also presented the Book of Psalms in parchment, four spans in length, and three in breadth; which is said to have been taken from the Spaniards at the siege of Cadiz.

THOMAS STACEY, and WILLIAM SUTTON, his scholar, both famous Astrologers. They were Students in the old Hostles, of which this College was afterwards composed.

Dr. RICHARD CROKE. This celebrated Grecian was admitted a Scholar of King's College, Cambridge, and afterwards studied the Greek language at Oxford, under the famous Grocyn. Having acquired sufficient knowledge to stimulate his inclination for further improvement, he went over to Paris, and continued abroad twelve years; supported chiefly by the munificence of his Patron, Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury.

At Leipsic, he was elected Greek Professor; and Bishop Tanner, Pitts, and Bale, tell us, that he was the first person who taught Greek in that University. Indeed Erasmus, in one of his letters to Thomas Linacre, says: *Regnat Crocus in Academia Lipsicensi publicitus Græcas docens literas.* He also resided

resided some time at Lovain, in the same capacity.

In what year he returned to England I know not; but it is said that he was invited home, was in great favour with the King, and distinguished by the most learned of the Nobility. In 1522, he was elected Greek Professor and Orator at Cambridge. In 1524, he took his degree of Doctor of Divinity; about which period he was Tutor to the Duke of Richmond, King Henry's natural son. He was afterwards sent by his Majesty to consult the Universities of Italy concerning his divorce; and, on his return, in consequence of a pressing invitation, in 1532, went down to Oxford, and was there made one of the twelve Canons of King's College, then newly founded. Upon that College being converted into a Cathedral, in 1545, he retired to Exeter College, with a small pension, in lieu of his Canonry, where he resided many years a Sojourner.

From his Will, it appears that he possessed the Living of Long Buckby, in Northamptonshire; and that he died in London in the year 1588.

He was unquestionably one of the best Grecians of his time; much esteemed by Sir Thomas More, and most other learned men, excepting Leland, with whom he had frequent acrimonious disputes. He was author of several works.

His letters from Italy to King Henry VIII. concerning

cerning the divorce, mentioned by Burnet, are extremely curious.

Dr. WILLIAM BUCKLEY, well known for his great proficiency in the Mathematics.

Dr. OSMUND LAKE.

Dr. GEORGE DAY, one of the compilers of the Liturgy.

Dr. NICHOLAS CARRE, celebrated for his profound knowledge in Divinity.

THOMAS HATCHER, the Antiquarian.

Dr. HERDE.

Dr. GUEST.

Dr. WARD, a Translator of the Bible.

B. CLERKE, well known for his writings against N. Saunders, the Jesuit.

RICHARD MULCASTER. This learned Philologist performed the task of life amid the Schools of Science, and penetrated the intricacies of knowledge, only to facilitate the entrance of others.

His ancestors were people of opulence in Cumberland, so far back as the time of William Rufus; in whose reign it appears, from a pedigree among the uncatalogued MSS. of Dr. Rawlinson, their chief care was to defend the border counties from the incursions of the Scots.

Dr. Mulcaster was born at Carlisle; and being educated on the foundation at Eton, he gained his election to King's in 1548. He afterwards removed to Oxford, from what reason does not appear; nor do

do we find that he made any distinguished figure by his proficiency in the learned languages, either at Eton or Cambridge. He, however, soon became eminent at Oxford, for his skill in Eastern Literature; for in 1561, for his extraordinary accomplishments in Philology, he was appointed the first Master of Merchant Taylors' School, then just founded.

Of his method of teaching, Fuller quaintly observes :

“ In a morning he would exactly and plainly construe and parse the lesson to his scholars ; which done, he slept his hour (custom made him critical to proportion it) in his desk in the school ; but woe be to the scholar that slept the while. Awaking he heard them accurately ; and *Atreptos* might be persuaded to pity as soon as he to pardon, where he found just fault. The prayers of cockering mothers prevailed with him, as much as the requests of indulgent fathers, rather increasing than mitigating his severity on their offending children.”

Immediately after, however, Fuller adds :

“ That his sharpness was better endured, because impartial ; and many excellent scholars were bred under him.”

In this school Mulcaster spent near twenty-six years of his life in harmless drudgery ; and though he seems to have keenly felt the neglect into which his honest and useful employment had fallen, he does not

tirely agree with Melanchthon in "The miseries of Schoolmasters *." He however complains, in one of his "Positions, that the teacher's life wrestles with unthankfullnesse; and the very acquaintance dying when the childe departs, though with confessed desertes and manifeste profit."

Among other excellent scholars, who reaped the benefit of Mulcaster's tuition, was the learned Bishop Andrews; who always retained a very high esteem for his old master, and, in every company, placed him on his right hand at table. He also many times supplied his teacher's wants, had his portrait hung over his study-door, and, in his will, bequeathed a handsome legacy to his son.

In 1581, Mulcaster published his "*Positions*;" and, in the following year, his "*Elementarie*;" a book which, Mr. Warton says, contains many judicious criticisms, and observations on the English language. In 1594, he was collated to a Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral of Sarum; and, in 1596, he resigned the Masterhip of Merchant Taylors.

The Company pressed him to remain; but Fuller says that he answered, "*Fidelis servus, perpetuus asinus*." He, however, did leave them; and was chosen upper Master of St. Paul's School, where he continued twelve years; and then retired to the

* Uttered in a Latin Oration, made by the famous Clarke Philip Melanchthon. Licensed, Oct. 1596. Ames.

rich Rectory of Stanford Rivers, in Essex, to which he had been instituted at the presentation of the Queen.

The loss of an affectionate wife, with whom he had lived fifty-six years in uninterrupted felicity, was probably the cause of his retiring from St. Paul's; and in two years he followed her to the grave; closing a life spent in the pursuit and diffusion of knowledge, on the 15th of April, 1611.

Mulcaster's temper was warm, but not hasty; and though Fuller accuses him of treating his scholars too harshly, we must make some allowance, when we recollect that he was educated under the same master with Ascham, the stern Udall, whose severity, perhaps, he imbibed.

Like Ascham, he was fond of Archery; and was member of a Society of Archers existing in 1581, who termed themselves *Prince Arthur's Knights*.

Of Mulcaster we may justly say, that he was a Priest in his own House, as well as in the Temple: he was a warm Protestant, but does not seem to have been engaged in any of the busy controversies of the Reformation. As a Scholar, he ranks high: his English productions boast an exuberance of expression, not often found in the writers of his own day; and his Latin were celebrated in their time. As to his skill in the Oriental Languages, we must, in some degree, trust to the voice of fame; for the
last

last of which, we know, that he was esteemed by the celebrated Hugh Broughton:

Mulcaster seems to have been early addicted to Dramatic Composition; for his name appears in two entries of Queen Elizabeth's payments for plays, from the Council Registers. In 1575, when Elizabeth was on one of her progresses at Kenilworth, he produced a copy of Latin verses, which were spoken before her. They were printed in *Gascoyne's Princely Pleasures of Kenilworth*.

His verses to Queen Elizabeth, on her skill in Music, should by no means be forgotten; they first appeared in a poem prefixed to a book, intitled, "Discantus, Cantiones, &c. Auth. Thoma Tallis et Gulielmo Birdo, Anglis," and are as follows:

Regia Majestas, ætatis gloria nostræ,

Hanc in deliciis semper habere solet;

Nec contenta graves aliorum audire labores,

Ipsa etiam egregiè voce, manuque canit.

In 1581, he published his "*Positions*;" and in 1582, his "*Elementaris*;" which contain some peculiarities of spelling, and innumerable quaintnesses of writing, joined to many judicious criticisms on the English language. By the spelling, he appears frequently anxious to fix the pronunciation of his words; and in some parts seems desirous that

words

words should be written as they were spoken. He has formed many words from analogy, not to be found in other writers; and many originals may be found, which our great Lexicographer has either not recorded in his Dictionary, or to which he has given a confined sense.

THOMAS WYLFON, D. C. L. This able colleague of Sir Francis Walsingham, in his office of Secretary of State, was a Civilian, and a native of Lincolnshire. The two secretaries were educated in the same University, and in the same College.

Upon leaving Cambridge, Dr. Wyfson was appointed tutor to Henry and Charles Brandon, successively Dukes of Suffolk. He travelled abroad during the reign of Queen Mary; in the last year of which he was imprisoned at Rome, on account of two books which he had published in England, in his own language, upon the arts of Rhetoric and Logic; but luckily escaped by a fire breaking out in the prison, the people having forced the door open, and set free the prisoners*.

The accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne, induced him to return to his own country; when he was appointed one of the Masters of the Requests, and Master of the Hospital of St. Catherine, near the Tower of London.

* See his *Prologue to the Reader*, before his *Arte of Rhetorique*. London, 1567, 4to. 2nd Edit.

In 1576, his public life may be said more immediately to have commenced, being then appointed Embassador to the Low Countries. His numerous and intelligent letters from Antwerp, to Secretary Walsingham, on this occasion (all in the Harleian Library), shew with what indefatigable zeal, yet discreet caution, he managed the affairs of his Royal Mistress; the principal glory of whose reign, was the excellent choice she generally made of her servants. This must of course be understood with the exception of her two favourites, Leicester and Essex.

The character which Dr. Wylson acquired in this Embassy, induced Elizabeth to appoint him, in 1577, Secretary of State, in the room of Sir Thomas Smith, deceased; and in 1579, he was made Dean of Durham; which dignity, with the post of Secretary, he enjoyed till his death.

His public merits were, however, too great, to be kept to the dull routine of business at home. There was hardly a country in Europe, to which his various Embassies did not, at one time or other, carry him; and his correspondence will shew how completely he was master of every subject that employed his attention, and how well he could fathom the designs and secret motions of every Court he visited.

In Portugal, he one day represented the Queen of England as her Ambassador; and the next, in his Civilian's robes, pleaded successfully the cause of her.

her Merchants before the High Tribunal, against the various oppressions and extortions to which they were exposed, through the rapacity of the Spaniards and the avarice of the Portuguese.

He was no less eminent for his writings in the Latin, as well as in his own language; and united to that shrewd comprehension, which made him easily master of any business, a perfect knowledge of all its forms and routine. He died in 1581.

Dr. THOMAS THOMAS, Author of the Dictionary, since called Rider's.

Dr. A. WOTTON, first Professor of Divinity in Gresham College.

SAMUEL HIERON, a noted Preacher.

Dr. SCLATER, a learned Divine and Commentator.

ELNATHAN PARR, an industrious Writer.

Dr. KELLET, author of *Miscellanea Sacra*.

WILLIAM WHITCOCK, author of *Chronicon*.

Dr. GOADE (son of Dr. Goade, Provost), one of the Divines sent to the Synod at Dort.

Sir THOMAS RIDLEY, wrote on the Eucharist, and Ecclesiastical Laws, and was esteemed an excellent general Scholar.

Dr. WILLIAM GOUGE, was educated at this College; where he was remarkable for never absenting himself from public prayers at the Chapel, for nine years together, and constantly read fifteen chapters in the Bible every day. He was one of the

the Assembly of Divines, and was chosen with several others, by a Committee of Parliament, to write Annotations on the Bible; which are called the Assembly's Annotations.

He was forty-five years, as Mr. Granger informs us, the laborious, exemplary, and much loved Minister, of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, in London; where none ever thought or spoke ill of him, but such as were inclined to think or speak ill of religion itself. He continued to discharge the duties of his situation with the same regularity, for which he was always remarkable, until his death in 1653, at the age of seventy-nine.

It appears, from a manuscript note in a copy of Fuller's Worthies, once in the possession of the late Sir William Musgrave, Bart. that he refused the Provostship of King's, and that he had eight children all grown up.

Rev. WILLIAM OUGHTRED, Rector of Aldbury, in Surry, and generally reputed the greatest Mathematician of his age and country. The bent of his genius seems to have hurried him, with irresistible force, to the study of Mathematics; though he does not, at the same time, appear to have been inattentive to the necessary acquirements in his own profession.

He was the inventor of many useful instruments, and the author of many excellent tracts on Mathematical subjects. But the master-piece of all his
 labours.

labours, is his *Clavis Mathematica*, which was composed for the use of his Pupil, Lord William Howard, son of Thomas, Earl of Arundel.

Mr. Granger says, that this work is thought so perfect, as scarce to admit of improvement; and it is certainly no trifling testimony of its merit, that the general plan of it has been adopted by Sir Isaac Newton.

He was the first that gave a turn for mathematical studies in the University of Cambridge; and his *Clavis* was introduced by Dr. Seth Ward, who lectured his pupils in it.

He sometimes amused himself with Archery; but his very study seems to have had a good effect upon his health, as the Mathematics were not only recreation to him, but Epicurism. He was sprightly and active at above eighty years of age; and, according to Mr. Collier, died in an ecstasy of joy, upon hearing of the Restoration of Charles II. which happened in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

WILLIAM LISLE, a learned Antiquarian.

Dr. WOTTON, wrote in defence of the Common Prayer.

EDWARD WALLER, sometimes styled "the English Tibullus," excelled all his predecessors in harmonious versification. His Love Verses have all the elegance and tenderness of the Roman Poet; and in his famous Panegyric on Cromwell, which

L

has

has ever been esteemed a master-piece of its kind, he has exceeded himself almost as much as the Protector did other men.

His witty reply to Charles II. in regard to this Poem, is well known. The conquests of Charles were of a very different kind from those of Cromwell, and would have made a much worse figure in verse.

Waller's vein of Poetry, observes Mr. Granger, is never redundant, like that of Cowley; we frequently wish that he had said more, but never that he had said less. His personal qualities were as engaging as his poetical; and he was equally formed to please the witty and the fair. He not only enjoyed all his faculties, but retained much of his youthful vivacity at eighty years of age. He died October 21, 1687.

Dr. L. ROOKE, eminent for his knowledge in Mathematics and Astronomy.

Dr. ROGER LUPTON.

Dr. HATCLYFFE, well known for his writings against Popery.

Dr. BENJAMIN WHICHCOT. This learned Preacher attained to the situation of Provost of this College, at the age of thirty-five; of which he was a prudent and vigilant Governor. He was universally beloved and respected, being a man of great moderation and sweetness of temper. His notions of Religion were like his charity, exalted and diffusive,

five, and never limited by the narrow prejudices of sects and parties. He always encouraged young Preachers to form themselves after the best models of Greece and Rome; being much disgusted with that tasteless dry method of preaching, which prevailed in his time. He was himself, indeed, an example of plain and unaffected eloquence, as well as of sincere piety.

Mr. Baxter numbers him with the best and ablest of the Conformists; and another author speaks of Whichcot, Chillingworth, and Cudworth, as men of manly thought, generous minds, and incomparable learning.

He died at the house of Dr. Cudworth, Master of Christ's College, in May, 1683, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

His Funeral Sermon was preached by Dr. Tillotson, who, though his friend, is guilty of no exaggeration in his character.—The first volume of his Discourses was published, with a Preface, by Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury, author of the "Characteristicks;" the three next by Dr. John Jeffery, Archdeacon of Norwich; and the last by Dr. Samuel Clarke.

He was a very considerable Benefactor to the University of Cambridge.

WILLIAM BOWLES, author of several Poems.

Dr. WITTIE, M.D. wrote on Mineral Waters.

Dr. THOMAS HYDE, Archdeacon of Gloucesters. This great character is much less known than he deserves to be; because the studies to which he was principally devoted, are not very generally cultivated. The progress which he made in the Oriental Languages, must astonish those most conversant with them; notwithstanding he was aided by the powers of genius and inclination, which were materially strengthened by incessant industry.

Before he attained the age of eighteen, he was sent from Cambridge to London, by the celebrated Adam Wheelock, to assist Mr. Brian Walton, in the great work of the Polyglott Bible; and about that period, undertook to transcribe the Persian Pentateuch out of the Hebrew characters; which Archbishop Usher, who well knew the difficulty of the undertaking, pronounced to be an impossible task to a native Persian.

After he had happily succeeded in this, he assisted in correcting several parts of Mr. Walton's work, for which he was perfectly qualified. The very catalogue of his learned writings in the Athen. Oxon. and the Biographia, is itself a curiosity. But of all his works, his "*Religio veterum Persarum*," is the most celebrated, and must ever be esteemed a most valuable book.

The learned and ingenious Dr. Gregory Sharpe, Master of the Temple, collected several of his pieces formerly printed, and republished them, with
some

some additional Dissertations, and his Life prefixed, in two volumes, 4to.

Dr. Hyde was Archdeacon of Gloucester, Canon of Christ Church, Head-Keeper of the Bodleian Library, and Professor both of Hebrew and Arabic in the University of Oxford. He was Interpreter and Secretary of the Oriental Languages, during the reigns of Charles II. James II. and William III. He was perfectly qualified to fill this post, as he could converse in the languages which he understood.

There never was an Englishman in his situation of life, who made so great a progress in the Chinese. Bochart, Pococke, and Hyde, are allowed to have been the greatest Orientalists that any age or nation ever produced. Dr. Hyde's mind was generally so much engrossed by his favourite studies, that he was but ill qualified to appear to any advantage in common conversation. He died February 18, 1702.

Dr. JOHN PEARSON. This learned Divine, after being Master of two Colleges, Margaret Professor of Divinity in Cambridge, and enjoying several other considerable preferments, though not too many for his merit, was, on the 9th of February, 1672, consecrated Bishop of Chester. He was not only eminently read in Ecclesiastical History and Antiquity, and an exact Chronologist, but applied himself also to every kind of learning, which

could be thought essential to the proper knowledge and discharge of his clerical duties.

Though his works are not numerous, yet their excellence proves him to have been one of the completest Divines of his age. The chief are his "Exposition of the Creed," in English; and his "Vindication of St. Ignatius's Epistles," in Latin. The former has gone through thirteen editions, and is certainly one of the most finished pieces of Theology in our language. Mr. Granger forcibly says, It is itself *a body of Divinity*, but not *a body without a spirit*.

His style is just, his periods generally well turned, his method exact, and free from those errors frequently found in theological compositions. He died, after having entirely lost his memory, 16th of July, 1686.

JOHN TAYLOR, Translator of Valerius Maximus.

Dr. PRICE, Author of the Mystery and Method of the King's happy Restoration.

Dr. GHEST, a learned Writer against the Papists and Puritans.

Dr. FLEETWOOD, Author of the Relative Duties.

HENRY JONES, Author of an Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions.

Dr. STANHOPE, Author of the Paraphrase, &c. on the Epistles and Gospels.

Dr.

Dr. LYTTLETON, well known as a Preacher and an excellent Poet.

Dr. HALL, Editor of Terence.

Dr. KING, Editor of Euripides.

Dr. ANDREW SNAPE, engaged in the controversy against the Bishop of Bangor.

Dr. WESTON, an eminent Preacher.

Dr. BATTIE, M. D. Editor of Isocrates.

Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE. This great Statesman and Author, was descended from a younger branch of a family of the same name, residing at Temple-Hall, in Leicestershire. His grandfather was Secretary to the Earl of Essex, the unfortunate favourite of Queen Elizabeth; and his father, Sir John Temple, was Master of the Rolls in Ireland. His great diplomatic abilities procured him constant employment, always highly to the benefit of his country; but most particularly so in the happy conclusion to which he brought the famous Triple Alliance, between England, Sweden, and Holland.

Experience, from that moment to the present, has clearly proved that this was the most prudent, the wisest, and the most efficient alliance, ever formed by this Country: but Sir William Temple's great labours were soon defeated by a set of men, under the name of the *Cabal*; who were as much a disgrace to the Country as Sir William was an honour. They even had the impudence to solicit him to return to Holland to break that League, which he had

had a little before concluded; but he of course rejected their request with indignation, and preferred retiring entirely from public life into the country, which, to a mind framed like his, had abundance of charms; where he had the honour of rearing, and, in some degree, bringing forward our great English Rabelais, DEAN SWIFT; and where he employed his leisure in writing his excellent "Observations on the United Provinces," and other elegant works, which were published entire after his death, by Dean Swift.

Mr. Granger says:

" Few authors have been more read, or more justly admired, than Sir William Temple. He displays his great knowledge of books and men, in an elegant, easy, and negligent style, much like the language of genteel conversation. His vanity often prompts him to speak of himself; but he and Montaigne are never more pleasing than when they dwell on that difficult subject. It is a happy circumstance for his readers, that so polite and learned a writer was also a vain one; they are great gainers by his foible. He is sometimes inaccurate; but his inaccuracies escape us unseen, or are very little attended to. We can easily forgive a little incorrectness of drawing, in the paintings of a Correggio, when there is so much beauty and grace to atone for it."

These encomiums are certainly subject to some deduc-

deduction. His vanity not only often leads him astray in matter of fact, but prevails upon him often to undervalue things of great moment; and pride himself upon concessions, which were either never made, or if made, of no importance. This is particularly illustrated by the glaring mistakes he appears to have made, in his History of one of the Dutch Treaties, respecting the rights of the English Flag. Sir William Temple certainly, on all occasions, stood very well with himself. He died in January, 1698, at the age of seventy.

ANTHONY COLLINS. This eminent, yet always anonymous, author, of the eighteenth century, was born on the 21st of June, 1676, and received the early part of his education at Eton, from whence he removed to King's. Upon leaving Cambridge, he entered a Student of the Temple; but Law not suiting his fancy, he soon abandoned it; and, in 1700, appears to have ventured, for the first time, on the slippery shore of literary fame, of which he was soon destined to enjoy an abundant share.

He was, at this time, in the most intimate and particular friendship with the great Mr. Locke, who always professed the highest regard and esteem for him; and he was also well acquainted with Mr. Le Clerc, and most other of the learned men of his time.

In 1715, he retired into Essex, and continued, for the remainder of his life, to discharge, in the
most

most exemplary manner, the duties of Justice of the Peace, Deputy Lieutenant, and Treasurer; in the last of which situations, his liberality and exertions saved nearly all the poorer tradesmen in the County, who were grievously oppressed by a long course of mismanagement, and consequent arrears. Perhaps no author was ever the subject of so much unjust severity and reproachful remark, as Mr. Collins. From the Guardian down to Mr. Whiston, no expression they could use seems to have been thought too harsh; and all this too against a man, who, it is indisputably proved, declared upon his death-bed, what his life had given ample testimony of, "That as he had always endeavoured, to the best of his abilities, to serve his God, his King, and his Country, so he was persuaded he was going to that place which God had designed for them that love him;" to which he added, that *the Catholic Religion is to love God and to love Man*; and advised such as were about him to have a constant regard to these principles. But, after all, Mr. Collins was a Free-thinker.

His Library, which was a very large and curious one, was open to all men of letters; to whom he readily communicated all the lights and assistance in his power, and (it is said) even furnished his antagonists with books to confute himself, and directed them how to give their arguments all the force of which they were capable. He also avoided all the inde-

indecencies of conversation, and always discouraged the least tendency to obscene discourse. He died on the 13th of December, 1729.

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE, Earl of Orford, Knight of the Garter, and Prime Minister to King George the First and Second.

CHARLES Lord Viscount TOWNSHEND, Knight of the Garter, and Secretary of State to King George the First.

CHARLES Lord CAMDEN, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

MARTYRS AND CONFESSORS.

JOHN FRYTH. This Martyr to the Protestant Religion in the reign of Henry VIII. was the son of an Innkeeper at Seven Oaks, in Kent, and educated in King's College, where he took the degree of Batchelor of Arts. Being made a Canon of Wolsey's College, at Oxford, he there became acquainted with one Tyndale, a zealous Lutheran, with whom he conversed frequently on the abuses in religion. Fryth soon became a convert to Lutheranism; and, with the rashness too often attendant on the zeal of conviction, avowed his opinions; in consequence of which he was apprehended, examined by the Commissary, and confined to his Collège. At length having obtained his liberty, in 1528, he went to Germany;

Germany; from whence, in about two years time, he returned to England, more than ever determined in his religious sentiments. After wandering about from place to place, and finding few associates, he was at last taken up at Reading as a vagrant, and set in the stocks, where he was near expiring for want of subsistence; but was at length relieved by the humanity of Leonard Cox, a Schoolmaster, who finding him a man of letters, procured his enlargement and removed his necessities. The restless spirit of a Reformer, however, induced Fryth to set out for London, where, with more zeal than prudence, he began to make proselytes; but being apprehended by the order of the Lord Chancellor Sir Thomas More, he was sent to the Tower. It is said that during his confinement, he had several disputes about the Sacrament with the Chancellor himself, and others of high rank, who finding him positive in his opinions, referred him to the Bishops assembled in St. Paul's. Their interrogatories were chiefly concerning the Eucharist and Purgatory; and his arguments were conformable to the doctrines of Luther, which no persuasions could prevail upon him to recant. He was, therefore, condemned to the flames, and burnt in Smithfield, on the 4th of July, 1533.

LAURENCE SANDERS. Being an exile on account of his religion, in the reign of Henry VIII. the accession of Edward induced him to return; when he was accordingly preferred to the Rectory
of

of Allhallows, Bread-street, and soon after made Public Professor of Divinity at St. Paul's. In the next reign, his zeal could not be confined by the Queen's prohibition; and his venturing to preach in opposition, brought him to the stake. It is remarkable, that all the Martyrs in this reign died for denying the doctrine of the Real Presence; which was made the test of what was called Heresy.

ROBERT GLOVER, burnt at Coventry for his religion.

JOHN HULLIER, a Martyr in the reign of Queen Mary, on Jesus Green, in Cambridge, for writing an Essay on the Common Prayer.

ROBERT COLUMBEL, Confessor. He left the College when a Fellow, not daring to stay; because Mr. Stokis (the Beadle) had seen a Latin Testament in his hand. The brazen monument, near the south door of the Ante-Chapel, was erected by him to his brother's memory, in 1559.

THOMAS WHITEHEAD, Scholar, and afterwards Pantler of the College. When Luther's Books were sought to be burnt, he kept them close for better times. He was a Confessor.

THIS numerous yet very imperfect List, of the Eminent Men who finished their education in this College, will be best concluded in the words of Fuller, who says:

“ Behold here the fruitfullnesse of one vineyard;
M “ and

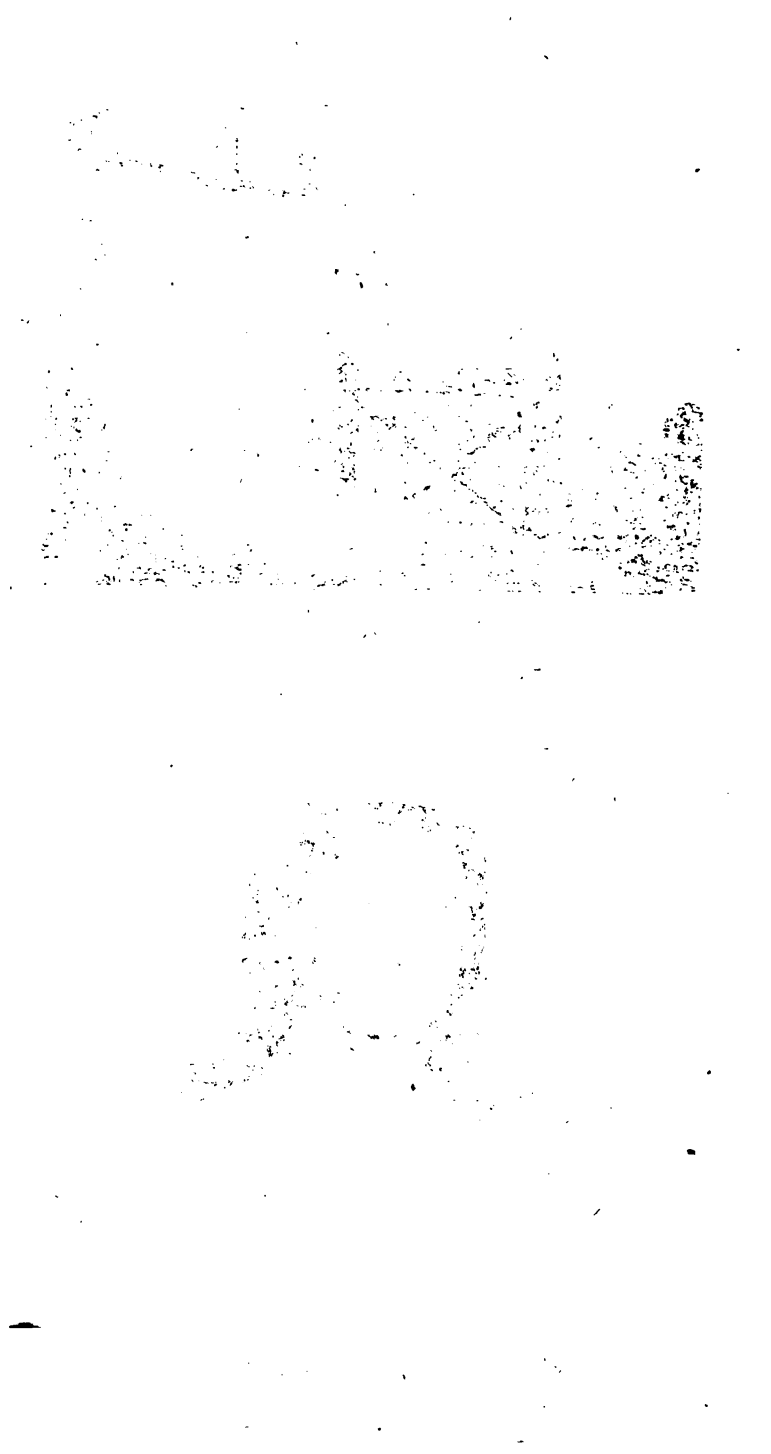
“ and yet we have only gathered the top grapes,
“ such as were ripest in parts and highest in prefer-
“ ment!—How many grew on the under boughs,
“ which were serviceable in Church and State?”



QUEENS COLLEGE



MARGARET WIFE of HENRY 6TH



Queen's College.

QUEEN'S College is situated on the river near the King's Mill; and consists of two Courts, besides a pile of building near the Gardens. The principal Court is ninety-six feet long, and eighty-four broad. The second Court is surrounded by a Cloister, about 330 feet in circumference.

The Chapel is about fifty-four feet long, and twenty-one broad, and is fitted up with remarkable neatness.

The Hall is a large room, and is ornamented with the portraits of the Lady Elizabeth Grey, wife of Edward IV. presented to the College by the Lord Grey, eldest son of the Earl of Stamford; of the learned Desiderius Erasmus, presented by the Honourable Booth Grey, second son of the same Earl; and of Sir Thomas Smith, given by the third son, the Honourable John Grey. The Lodge * is furnished

* This College has, within these few years, received a noble improvement, by a new and exceedingly grand front next the river.

with a great number of Portraits of Eminent Persons.

This College was founded in 1448, by MARGARET, daughter of Renée, Duke of Anjou, titular King of Sicily and Jerusalem, and the intrepid wife of Henry VI. King of England; a woman of uncommon beauty, singular wit, and remarkable masculine understanding, and to whom her husband was more than once indebted for his throne, and even his life.

Sir John Wenlock laid the first stone of the Chapel, April 15, 1448, on which he caused this inscription to be engraved:

“ Erit Dominiæ nostræ Margaretæ Dominus in
“ refugium, et Lapis iste in signum.”

“ The Lord shall be a refuge to the Lady Margaret, and of which this stone shall be a witness.”

This was a short time before the second war between the Houses of York and Lancaster, in which Sir John Wenlock was killed; King Henry VI. and his Queen, the Foundress, defeated, and forced to fly to Scotland for refuge; and the King at length murdered.

Queen Elizabeth, wife of King Edward IV. was so considerable a Benefactress, that she is annually commemorated as a Co-Foundress of the College.

Andrew Ducket, a Friar, Rector of St. Botolph, in Cambridge, and Principal of Bernard, Hotel, the
sole

sole procurer and advancer of this Foundation, was the first Master of this College, in which station he continued forty years; and having the good fortune to be favoured by both the Houses of York and Lancaster, he obtained contributions from the Princes of both families; particularly from King Richard the Third, and Queen Elizabeth, and other noble Benefactors, which enabled him to finish the College.

King Richard's benefaction alone, if it had not been resumed in the succeeding reign, by Henry the Seventh, had been an ample provision for this Society; for it consisted of all the estate of John de Vere, thirteenth Earl of Oxford, which was forfeited by his adherence to the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. but restored to the Earl of Oxford on Henry's mounting the throne.

Other Benefactors were Thomas Barry, a Citizen of London, who gave the ground on which the College was built; John Mark, Lady Jane Burrough, John Collinson, John Green, John Alfey, and Lady Wiat, who founded each a Fellowship; John Drewell, Canon of St. Paul's, London, founded two Fellowships; John Darby founded one Fellowship; and Lady Margery Ross founded the five senior Divines Fellowships. George, Duke of Clarence, Cicely, Duchess of York, Richard III. and Lady Anne, his wife, Edward, Earl of Salisbury, Maud, Countess of Oxford, Marmaduke Lumly,

Bishop of Lincoln, Andrew Ducket, Master, Hugh Trotter, D. D. William Weld, Sir Thomas Smith, Henry Wilshaw, Dr. Stokes, Henry Hastings Earl of Huntingdon, John Jocelyn, George Mountain, John D'Avenant, and David Hughes, are also in the list of considerable Benefactors.

The greatest beauty of this College is its Grove and Gardens; which, lying on both sides of the river, are connected with each other, and the College, by two bridges of wood. The structure of one of the bridges is curious, being built of one arch upon piers of stone. The Gardens are very extensive and well planted with fruit, and adorned with rows of elms and fine walks.

BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

JOHN FISHER, Bishop of Rochester, 1504, 10th Henry VII. This learned Prelate was born at Beverley, in the year 1459, and educated in the Collegiate Church of that place; from whence he was not removed to Cambridge till the age of twenty-five.

He became eminent as a Divine soon after taking orders; and having attracted the notice of the pious Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry the Seventh, he had the honour of being appointed her Confessor and Chaplain.

In

In 1501, he took the Degree of Doctor in Divinity; and the same year was elected Vice-Chancellor of the University. In the year following he was appointed Lady Margaret's first Divinity Professor, and, in 1504, consecrated Bishop of Rochester; which small Bishopric he would never resign, though he was offered both Ely and Lincoln.

In the Dedication of his Book against *Œcolampadius*, to Fox, Bishop of Winchester, he gives the following reasons for his conduct:

“ *Habeant licet alii proventus pinguiores; ego tamen interim pauciores animarum curam gero, adeo ut quum utrorumque ratio reddenda fuerit, quod et propediem haud dubie futurum est, nec pilo meam sortem optari uberiores.* ”

The foundation of the two Colleges of Christ Church and St. John's, in Cambridge, may certainly, in a great measure, be ascribed to Bishop Fisher's persuasion and influence with the Countess of Richmond. He not only formed the design, but anxiously superintended the execution.

On the promulgation of Martin Luther's doctrine, Fisher was the first to enter the lists in opposition to this daring Reformer; and, on this occasion, in addition to all his official influence, exerted himself by the publication of the famous Book, by which Henry VIII. obtained the title of *Defender of the Faith*.

Luther's revolt has generally been attributed to the

the scandalous sale of Indulgences, which had got to such a pitch, that Iccellius, a German Monk, who retailed them out by the Pope's authority, boasted that his commission was of such extent, that if a man had even ravished the Virgin Mary, money would procure him a pardon.

Hitherto Bishop Fisher had continued in high favour with the King; but, in 1527, opposing his Divorce, and denying his Supremacy, the vengeful Henry determined, and finally effected his destruction. In 1534, he was convicted, by the High Court of Parliament, of misprision of treason, for concealing certain prophetic speeches of a fanatical impostor, called, *the Holy Maid of Kent*. The real name of this woman was Elizabeth Barton: she pretended to have visions from Heaven, by which she was informed, that if the King continued to favour the Reformation, he would not reign seven months. It is certain that Fisher gave ear to her nonsense, for he confessed that he was imposed upon. He was condemned, with five others, in loss of goods and imprisonment, during the King's pleasure; but was released on paying 300*l.* for the royal use.

Henry having at last accomplished his object, and married Ann Boleyn, his obedient Parliament took the oath of allegiance prescribed on the occasion. Bishop Fisher, however, strenuously refused, maintaining that he was not convinced that the King's
first

first marriage was against the law of God. For this contumacy he was attainted by the Parliament, of 1534, and committed to the Tower; where, notwithstanding very cruel treatment, he might have probably died a natural death, if the Pope had not honoured him with a Cardinal's Hat.

Henry, who has been justly characterised, by one of our historians *, as *a King with the Pope in his Belly*, now positively determined on his destruction; for which purpose he sent Rich, his Solicitor-General, under a pretence of consulting the Bishop on a case of conscience, but in reality with a design to draw him into a conversation concerning the Supremacy. The good old Bishop spoke his mind without suspicion or reserve; and an indictment and conviction for high treason was the inevitable consequence. He was beheaded on Tower-Hill, on the 22d of June, 1535, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Thus ended the harassed life of this learned and honest Prelate, who, notwithstanding his inflexible opposition to the Reformation, is undoubtedly, in a high degree, deserving of respect for his piety, integrity, and learning. His works, besides several other small tracts, were printed at Wurtzburg, in 1595, in one folio volume.

There is a Latin Life of Bishop Fisher, among

* Nat. Bacon.

Baker's MSS. in the Harleian Library. Though written in Baker's own hand, it does not appear that he was the author. On the inside of the back of the volume, are written the following lines by Mr. Baker:

Tene viri tanti cervicem abscindere posse?
 Tene cruore plò commaculare manus?
 Si vitâ spoliâs Roffensem, barbâre, quando
 Ullum producet terra Britannâ parem?
 Sed tu, sancte senex, ævo fruiture beato,
 Lætus abi in colum—te vocat ipse Deus.

Near the bottom of the page, a little below, are the two following lines, which it does not distinctly appear whether Mr. Baker intended to apply to Bishop Fisher or not.

*Purpura mi nocuit; nocuit quoque libera lingua;
 Dum regis Thalamum damno, sub ense cado.*

WILLIAM GLYNN, Bishop of Bangor, 1555,
 3d Mary.

WILLIAM CHADDERTON, Bishop of London,
 1579, 21st Elizabeth.

WILLIAM COTTON, Bishop of Exeter, 1598,
 40th Elizabeth.

JOHN JEGON, Bishop of Norwich, 1602, 45th
 Elizabeth.

JOHN

JOHN D'AVENANT, Bishop of Sarum, 1621,
19th James I.

JOHN TOWERS, Bishop of Peterborough, 1638,
4th Car. I.

ANTHONY SPAVION, Bishop of Norwich, 1676,
28th Car. II.

SIMON PATRICK, Bishop of Ely, 1691, 3d
William and Mary.

RICHARD WHYTEFORDE. This learned translator of Monkish nonsense, was most probably a native of Flintshire. Wood says that he received part of his education at Oxford, and afterwards became a Fellow of Queen's. About the latter end of Henry the Seventh's reign, he was made domestic Chaplain to Fox, Bishop of Winchester; and appears, at nearly the same time, to have been intimate with Sir Thomas More, who was then a young man.

Whyteforde, from what cause is not discovered, at last determined to seclude himself entirely from the world; having shut himself up in the Convent of Sion, near Brentford, in Middlesex, and there become a Monk of the Order of St. Bridget; and where he seems to have devoted himself to the amusement and edification of the Nuns, in translating "*St. Austin's Rule*," and "*Bonaventure his Lessons*," into English.

When the Monastery of Sion, and the establishment of Nuns, with similar Religious Houses, were demo-

demolished or converted to more active purposes, Whyteforde was received * by one William Montjoy, who made him Confessor to his family.

It appears, from the Epistles of Erasmus, that Whyteforde had the honour of being numbered among the acquaintance of that great man. He died about the end of the reign of Henry VIII.

SIR THOMAS SMITH. This eminent Scholar and distinguished Statesman, was born at Saffron Walden, in Essex, about the year 1514. At the age of thirteen †, he was sent to Queen's College, of which he was chosen a Fellow in 1531. His uncommon attainments and singular diligence in the study of the learned languages, procured him, in 1535, the appointment of King's Greek Professor; and the following year he was made University Orator.

The Greek language was, at this time, but in its infancy at the Universities; and the pronunciation, of course, extremely defective; which the Professor, with the assistance of Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Cheke, determined to reform. They met with some difficulties from Gardiner, then Chancellor of the University; but at last succeeded to the utmost of their desires.

This memorable contest was finally settled by two masterly publications, written by these two learned

* Bale, ix. 15.

† Strype's Life.

men. Sir Thomas Smith's was entitled, "*De rectâ et emendatâ linguæ Græcæ pronunciatione*;" and Sir John Cheke's, "*De Pronunciatione Græcæ*."

Ascham called these two learned men, "The stars of the University of Cambridge, who brought Aristotle, Plato, Tully, and Demosthenes, to flourish as notably as ever they did in Greece and Italy."

In the year 1539, Sir Thomas Smith commenced his travels; for a very different purpose to what actuates the greater part of modern travellers, viz. to visit foreign Universities in search of knowledge. At Padua, he devoted himself to the study of Civil Law, and received the degree of Doctor in that faculty. He returned to Cambridge, after some years spent in France and Italy, with the reputation of an universal scholar; and, in 1542, was made King's Professor of Civil Law, and very soon afterwards Chancellor of the Diocese of Ely.

The success which his efforts to improve the Greek language had met with, determined Mr. Smith to attempt to polish that of his native country; which he did, by publishing a very masterly treatise on the subject, entitled, "*De rectâ et emendatâ Linguæ Anglicæ Scriptione*." He must, at this time, have been in Deacon's Orders; for he obtained the Rectory of Leverington, in Cheshire, and the Deanery of Carlisle.

On the accession of Edward VI. Mr. Smith rapidly

pidly advanced from a private station to the important office of Secretary of State. But the kindness of the Lord Protector, Somerset, did not stop there. He took Mr. Smith into his family, made him one of the Masters of Requests, Provost of Eton College, Steward of the Stannaries, and, in 1458, he received the honour of Knighthood. This conduct does honour to the Lord Protector, as the object of his favour does not seem to have had any interest or recommendation beyond his own merit.

In the same year he was sent Ambassador, with Mr. Thomas Chamberlayne, to Brussels; and, in 1551, went in the same capacity to Paris, to treat about the marriage of Edward VI. with the eldest daughter of the French King.

Sir Thomas Smith was now doomed to undergo a reverse of fortune. The amiable young Edward died in the year 1553; and one of the first acts of Mary's reign was to deprive him of his office and preferments, and issue an order that he should not leave the kingdom.

He had, notwithstanding, the prudence and address to obtain an annual pension of 100*l.* and was sheltered by one William Smythwick, who had obtained an indulgence from the Pope, for himself and any five of his friends and their children, and out of which number he chose Sir Thomas Smith one.

On the accession of Elizabeth, Sir Thomas's fortunes appear, in a considerable degree, to have revived.

lived. He was sent for to Court, and his Deanery restored to him. He also went Ambassador to France in 1559, and again in 1562; and in 1564, concluded a peace with that kingdom. He returned to England in 1566, and the year following went again Ambassador to demand the restitution of Calais. On his return he conceived some disgust against the intrigues of the Court, and retired to his seat in Essex; where he exerted himself as a very active Justice of the Peace, particularly in detecting and punishing Witches.

Sir Thomas Smith's voluntary rustication, did not continue very long; for we find him at Court, in 1571, a Privy-Counsellor, and assistant Secretary of State. All his learning could not protect him against being the dupe of one Medley, in a foolish project of transmitting iron into copper, by means of vitriol, which proved very expensive and unsuccessful. It ought not, perhaps, to excite much wonder, that in the infancy of Chemistry, Sir Thomas and his friends—for he had several illustrious associates—should be thus grossly deceived. In 1572, he again visited France, to negotiate an alliance offensive and defensive with that kingdom. During his absence, he was made Chancellor of the Order of the Garter; and, on his return to England, he had the honour to fill, a second time, the post of Secretary of State. He died at his seat, called Hill Hall, in Essex, in the year 1577, in the sixty-third

year of his age, and was buried in the Church of Theydon Mount.

Sir Thomas Smith was unquestionably a man of genius, of great application, and ability, in business. He was both an excellent Jurist and a Mathematician, and perfect master of five languages. He aspired too much to universal learning, as is expressed in these lines at the top of his monument:

What earth, or sea, or skies contain,
What creatures in them be,
My mind did seeke to know;
My soul, the heavens continuallie.

His belief in the transmutation of metals, and prosecution of old women for witchcraft, are no great proofs of sound philosophy. Nevertheless, he was an able and well-informed Statesman, and an honest man. His Treatise on the Commonwealth of England is a valuable performance, and displays deep and accurate research in our early history. It was written both in Latin and English. Strype * supposes the "*Device for the Alteration and Reformation of Religion*," printed among the records at the end of Bishop Burnet's History of the Reformation, to have been drawn up by Sir Thomas.

DESIDERIUS ERASMUS, the most learned man of his age, and whose life and character, are too

* Annals of the Reformation.

well known to require more particular mention here, was made a Member of this College during his residence in England.—See his *Life*, published by Dr. Jortin, 1 vol. 4to. 1758.

THOMAS NEWTON, a Latin Poet, a Divine, a Schoolmaster, and a Physician. He was born at Presbury, in Cheshire, and received the rudiments of his education at Macclesfield, in the same county, under Brownswerd, a Schoolmaster of considerable fame. Newton through life retained so great a regard for the memory of his old master, that in the Church of Macclesfield, where he is buried, he erected a monument over his tomb, with an inscription, which concludes with these lines :

*Alpha Poetarum, Coryphæus Grammaticorum,
Flos Pedagogorum, hæc sepelitur humo.*

In his *Encomia*, speaking of Brownswerd, he says :

*Rhetora, Grammaticum, Polyhistora, teque poetam
Qui negat ; is lippus, luscus, obesus, iners.*

From Brownswerd's school he went, for a short time, to Oxford *, but soon removed to Queen's College, Cambridge ; where he acquired the reputation of an excellent Latin Poet. This, in all probability, procured him the patronage of the munifi-

* Athen, Oxon. Vol. I. Col. 337.

cent Robert, Earl of Essex, through whose influence he was elected Master of the Grammar School at Macclesfield. It appears that, at this time, he practised Physic, and was very probably in Orders; as he was afterwards presented to the living of Little Ilford, in Essex, where he also taught a school, and continued his practice of Physic with considerable success; as he died possessed of a considerable estate, in the year 1607, and was buried in his own Parish Church, to which he bequeathed a legacy for the purchase of certain ornaments.

THOMAS FULLER. The laborious, acute, and amusing historian of the University to which he was an honour, was born at Alvinkle, near Oundle, in Northamptonshire, in the year 1608. After studying at Queen's College, and taking his degrees, his distinguished merit procured him the appointment of Minister of St. Bennet's, in Cambridge; and when only twenty-three years old, he was made Prebend of Salisbury. He was no long time afterwards appointed to the Rectory of Broad Windsor, in Dorsetshire, and Lecturer at the Savoy, in London. On the Covenant's being enforced, he retired to Oxford; and, in a short time, joined the Royal Forces with Sir Ralph Hopton. He officiated as Chaplain to the Army, and underwent all the fatigues incident upon a civil war. After the death of Charles I. he was lucky enough to procure the living of Waltham Abbey; and upon the Restoration, recovered his

his Stall at Salisbury, was made Chaplain extraordinary to his Majesty, and created Doctor in Divinity.

His memory was so uncommonly tenacious, that he could repeat a Sermon verbatim after once hearing it; and even in the latter period of his life, when the retentive faculties are generally, in a great degree, impaired, he undertook to tell, on his return, after passing to and from Temple-Bar to the Poultry, every sign as it stood in order on both sides of the way, repeating them both backwards and forwards, which he actually performed. In 1651, he published his "*Abel Redivivus*," containing the lives of about 160 Divines. It is the first biographical volume published in the English language. "*The Worthies of England*," in a thick folio volume, was published after his death, by his son, in 1662. He was also author of several other well-known works. In the opinion of the best critics, his *Church History* is the most erroneous; the *Pisgah Sight* the most exact; and his *History of the Worthies* the most eminent. His accounts of authors are generally taken from Bale and Pits; but his natural propensity to be witty is so extremely prevalent, that he seems to have wished rather to make his readers merry than wise. For instance, he says of Sutton, the Founder of the Charter-House, "That he had great *length* in " his extraction, *breadth* in his estate, and *depth* in " his liberality."

To his *History of the University of Cambridge*,
this

this work is considerably indebted. He died in 1661, and was interred at Cranford, his funeral being attended by above 200 Divines.

This College consists of a President, 20 Fellows, 45 Scholars, and 8 Exhibitioners; in the whole, about 60. Visitor, the King.



CATHERINE HALL



ROB^t WOODLARK S.T.P



Catharine Hall.

CATHARINE-Hall is situated between Queen's College on the west, and Trompington-street on the east. The principal front is on the west, opposite to Queen's, and is one of the most extensive and regular in the University. The entrance of the College on this side, is through a covered arch or portico, that leads into a court, about 180 feet long, and 120 broad.

The Chapel, on the north side of the court, is a fine piece of architecture, built chiefly of brick; but the door-case, window-frames, and coins, of stone. This Chapel, including the Ante-Chapel, is about seventy-five-feet long, thirty broad, and thirty-six in height, finely beautified and adorned; and in the Ante-Chapel is a noble monument of white marble, erected by Sir William Dawes, Archbishop of York, in memory of his Lady.

The Hall is about forty-two feet long and twenty-four broad, and of a proportionable height, elegantly stuccoed: over this and the Combination-Room,

Room, is the Library, fitted up at the expence of Dr. Thomas Sherlock, late Bishop of London, who bequeathed to the College his large and valuable Library, and a stipend for a Librarian.

The Master's Lodge is a spacious lofty building ; and with the additional building by Mrs. Ramfden, extending as far to the eastward as the Chapel, forms the south side of the Court, which being opened towards Trompington-street, with iron palisadoes and a spacious area of ground planted with elms, is of considerable ornament to the town.

This College was founded, in 1475, by Dr. RICHARD WOODLARK, who obtained a licence from King Edward IV. for that purpose.

Dr. Woodlark was born at Wakerly, near Stanford, in Nottinghamshire ; and being the last foundation Fellow, and third Provost of King's College, purchased four tenements in Mill-street, whereon this Hall was built, for one Master and three Fellows ; dedicating it to St. Catharine, the Virgin and Martyr *.

“ This may be termed,” says Fuller, “ *aula bella* “ (if not a proper) a *pretty hall*, even by the confession of the Poet, so critical in the word :

Sed qui bellus homo, Cotta, pusillus homo †.

* The Members of this Hall are jocularly called *Catharine Puritans*, from καθαίρων.

† Martial, lib. i. Epigram 10.

What thing is in itself but small
That Cotta, we do *pretty* call.

“ And the beholding of this house, mindeth me
“ of what Sir Thomas More writeth of a she-
“ favourite of King Edward IV. as to this particular
“ conformity betwixt them (otherwise far be it from
“ me to resemble this *Virgin* Hall to a *wanton* wo-
“ man), namely, that there was nothing in her
“ body one could have changed, except one would
“ have wished her somewhat higher. *Lowness* of
“ endowment, and *littleness* of receipt, is all that can be
“ cavilled at in this foundation; otherwise propor-
“ tionably most complete in Chapel, Cloisters, Li-
“ brary, Hall, &c. Indeed this house was long
“ *town-bound* (which hindered the growth thereof),
“ till Dr. Goslin, that good Physician, cured it of
“ that disease, by giving the Bull-Inn thereunto; so
“ that it hath since flourished with buildings and
“ Students, lately more numerous than in greater
“ Colleges.”

The List of Benefactors to this College, is very numerous. Among the principal, are Isabella, the Founder's sister; Lady Elizabeth Barnardiston; Sir Charles Bolis, Bart.; Edwyn Sandys, Archbishop of York; Overall, Bishop of Litchfield; Brownrig, Bishop of Exeter; John Lightfoot, S. T. P.; Sir Thomas Rookby, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas; Dr. Addenbrooke; Archbishop Dawes;
Dr.

Dr. Sherlock ; Queen Anne, who annexed the Prebend of Norwich to the College ; Dr. Cross, and Dr. Hubbard, Masters ; Mrs. Mary Ramsden, of Norton, in Yorkshire, who left a considerable estate for finishing the building opposite the Chapel, and for founding six Fellowships and ten Scholarships ; and Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Bishop of London.

BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

WILLIAM FOSTER, Bishop of Sodor and Man.

EDWYN SANDYS, Archbishop of York, the son of William Sandys, of Hawkshead, in Lancashire, Esq. was born in the year 1519. He was educated in Cambridge, and took his degrees in Arts in 1539. In 1542, he was Junior Proctor of the University. About the year 1557, he was elected Master of Catharine Hall ; and, in 1548, obtained the Vicarage of Haverham ; and not long after was made Prebendary of Peterborough, and also of Carlisle.

Upon the death of King Edward VI. Dr. Sandys being Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, and a zealous Protestant, preached a Sermon, by order of the Duke of Northumberland, in favour of Lady Jane Grey's title to the throne. In the short interval of two days, he was ordered, by this ambitious and versatile Duke, to proclaim Queen Mary, which he strenu-

strenuously refused ; and was, therefore, deprived of all his preferments, and sent prisoner to the Tower of London. Having suffered near a year's imprisonment, he obtained his freedom through the intercession of Sir Thomas Holcroft, Knight-Marshal, when he had the prudence to fly to Germany ; where he continued, with other exiles, until the accession of Queen Elizabeth recalled them to their native country.

Scarcely had he arrived in England, when honours began to crowd fast upon him ; being appointed one of the nine Disputants before the Parliament, one of the Commissioners for preparing the Form of Prayer, and, in 1559, succeeded Grindall as Bishop of Worcester. The high reputation he had acquired for his knowledge of oriental languages, occasioned his being one of those appointed to give a new translation of the Bible ; and, in 1570, he was consecrated Bishop of London. Being ordered by the Queen, in the following year, to assist the Archbishop of Canterbury in the commission against Papists and Puritans, he exerted himself against them with the most unrelenting severity.

In 1576, he was made Archbishop of York ; where his stern and unyielding spirit of persecution procured him many enemies, and involved him in numberless difficulties.

Notwithstanding the character which the Archbishop had always bore as a pious godly man, a

O

most

most awkward occurrence happened to him at an inn in Doncaster, while visiting his diocese, in the year 1582; being caught in bed with the innkeeper's wife by the husband. The Archbishop, though in fact innocent, yet to hush up the affair, bribed the parties to secrecy with a considerable sum of money; but being at length disgusted with the frequent repetition of their exorbitant demands, divulged the matter to the Lords of the Council. Upon the conspirators being summoned before the Star-Chamber, it appeared, from the confession of the innkeeper and his wife, that she went privately to the Bishop's bed when he was asleep, in consequence of a plot contrived by Sir Robert Stapylton, who had received some affront from the Archbishop; that Stapylton being in the inn at the same time, was, as had been preconcerted, called by the husband together, with one Alexander, as witnesses to the fact; and that Stapylton persuaded his grace to silence them with divers sums of money.

Stapylton was imprisoned three years, and fined 1000*l*. The rest were condemned to stand in the pillory, and Alexander to lose his ears. This was thought pretty conclusively to establish the Archbishop's innocence*.

Fuller says, that this Prelate was "An excellent
"painsfull Preacher, and distinguished for his pious

* See Le Neve's Life of Sandys.

"godly

“ godly life, which increased with his old age ; so
 “ that, by a great and good stride, whilst he had
 “ one foot in the grave, he had the other in Hea-
 “ ven.”

It is very evident, however, that, partly owing to the intolerance of his disposition, and the temper of the times, he lived a life of continued perplexity and contention. He died on the 10th of July, 1588, in the sixty-ninth year of his age ; and was buried in the Collegiate Church of Southwell, where a monument was erected to his memory.

JOHN MEY, Master, Bishop of Carlisle, 1577, 19th Elizabeth.

JOHN OVERALL, Master, Bishop of Litchfield, Coventry, and Norwich, 1614, 12th James I.—Sir Fulke Greville, who was well acquainted with Dr. Overall's learning and merit, recommended him to Queen Elizabeth, as a proper person to succeed Dr. Nowell in the Deanery of St. Paul's, to which he was elected in May, 1602. In 1614, he was promoted to the Bishopric of Litchfield and Coventry ; from whence he was translated to Norwich, and died within a year afterwards, being the 12th of May, 1619.

He was one of the translators of the Bible, and published the “Convocation Book.” Camden, in his Annals, calls him a prodigious learned man, and Fuller says, he had a strong brain to improve his

great reading. He was accounted one of the most learned controversial Divines of his Day.

RALPH BROWNRIG, Master, Bishop of Exeter. This Prelate was Master of Catharine Hall, and long esteemed one of the greatest ornaments of his time to the University. A short time previous to the breaking out of the Civil War, his distinguished merit procured him the See of Exeter; but upon that lamentable event happening, he was doomed to be a deep sharer in every calamity which succeeded. He luckily found an asylum, in his greatest distress, in the family of Thomas Rich, of Sunning, in Berkshire, Esq. by whom he was most hospitably entertained and generously protected.

His Sermons, which are generally esteemed the best of this period, received great addition in delivery, from the remarkable dignity of his person, the elegance of his behaviour, and the justness of his elocution. Dr. Birch * says, that Archbishop Tillotson, on his first coming to London, cultivated the acquaintance of this learned Prelate, and formed himself by his preaching and example.

OFFSPRING BLACKALL, Bishop of Exeter, 1707, 5th Anne.

Sir WILLIAM DAWES, Master, Archbishop of York, was born in September, 1671, and received

* Life of Tillotson, p. 16, 2d Edit.

the early part of his education at Merchant Taylor's School. Before the age of fifteen, he was distinguished as a good Classic and Hebrew Scholar; partly owing to the excellence of the Masters in that noted Seminary, and partly to the attention of Dr. Kidder, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

He first entered at St. John's, Oxford; but soon afterwards removed to Catharine Hall. He was always of a serious and devout temper of mind, with a true sense and love of piety and religion, and seemed peculiarly fitted for a clerical life. He was ordained, by Dr. Compton, Bishop of London; and, in 1696, made Master of Catharine Hall. He contributed most liberally to the fitting up the Chapel; nothing but the mere shell being erected when he was made Master. He was Vice-Chancellor of the University; and, in 1707, made Bishop of Chester, by Queen Anne. In 1713, he was translated to York, which he survived ten years; dying on the 30th of April, 1724, and was buried in the Chapel of Catharine Hall. He was a fine scholar, possessed a lively imagination, a strong memory, and sound judgment; and, it is said, was never in a passion during his whole life. In the House of Lords, he always spoke on the Tory side of the question. His works were published in three volumes, 8vo.

JOHN LENG, Bishop of Norwich, 1723, 10th Geo. I.

SAMUEL BRADFORD, Bishop of Rochester, 1723, 9th Geo. I.

DR. BENJAMIN HOADLEY, Bishop of Bangor, Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester, was born in the year 1676. He received that part of his education, connected with the University, at Catharine Hall; where he gave early promise of the conspicuous figure he was destined to make. In 1706, he first became known to the public, by publishing some remarks on Dr. Atterbury's Sermon, preached at the funeral of Mr. Bennett; in which the latter had laid down some very dangerous propositions, as they appeared to Dr. Hoadley.

Two years after, he again entered the lists with his formidable antagonist; and in his exceptions against a Sermon, published by Atterbury, intitled, "The Power of Charity to cover Sin," he attacked the Doctor with that strength of reasoning and dispassionate inquiry, peculiar to himself. In the year 1709, Mr. Hoadley's tract, intitled, "The Measures of Obedience," produced another trial of skill between these two learned champions; Dr. Atterbury having laboured much to confute some of Mr. Hoadley's positions, in his elegant Latin Sermon preached before the London Clergy.

The same which Mr. Hoadley gained in this contest, procured him a most singular mark of honour; the House having expressed, in very strong terms,

terms, in an Address to the Queen, the services he had done the cause of Civil and Religious Liberty.

The general temper of the times, however, was not exactly suited to Mr. Hoadley's way of thinking; and he was, consequently, subject to all the virulence of party rage.

About this period, 1710, a very singular event happened to him. The late Mrs. Howland, unasked, unapplied to, without ever having seen Mr. Hoadley, or been seen by him, presented him with the Rectory of Streatham, in Surry; and this at a time, as he himself says, *when fury itself seemed to be let loose upon him.*

In 1717, some opinions which he advanced concerning the nature of Christ's Kingdom, again exposed Mr. Hoadley to the fury of popular clamour. The interference of royal influence, however, shielded him from the most hazardous tribunal; the Convocation being successively prorogued, until the fury of resentment had subsided.

Bishop Hoadley's "Plain Account of the Sacrament," which his adversaries so strenuously attempted to turn against himself, is written in a clear, rational, and manly manner; with equal judgment and candour, and suited to every capacity. His Sermons, which are inferior to few in the English language, have been always admired for their plainness, perspicuity, energy, and strength of reasoning.

His

His style is free and masterly, and always well suited to the subject.

In private life he was facetious, easy, and complying; always fond of company, but never permitted it to interfere with his hours allotted to devotion or study. He used to say, that he was happy everywhere; and particularly in his own family, in which he passed almost the whole of his time.

Dr. THOMAS SHERLOCK, Bishop of Bangor, 1727, 12th Geo. I.; translated to Salisbury, 1734, 7th Geo. II.; and to London, 1748, 21st Geo. II. — This learned and exemplary Prelate was born in the year 1678, and finished his education at Catharine Hall, of which he became Master. Upon his father's resigning the high and dignified situation of Master of the Temple, he was appointed to succeed him; and it is not a little singular, that it was held by father and son together upwards of seventy years.

Dr. Sherlock was at the head of the opposition against Bishop Hoadley, and published many tracts on the subject. He also attacked, in six Sermons preached at the Temple, Mr. Anthony Collins's "Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion." In 1747, he was offered the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury, which his ill health compelled him to decline; though it did not prevent him from preparing four volumes of Sermons for publication, which

which are not to be excelled in ingenuity and elegance.

On occasion of the earthquake in 1750, Bishop Sherlock published an excellent Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Inhabitants of London and Westminster; of which, it is said, no less than one hundred and five thousand copies were sold. He died, very generally lamented, in 1762, leaving a fortune of 150,000*l*.

He bequeathed the whole of his most valuable library to Catharine Hall; and left legacies to the amount of several thousand pounds, for founding a Librarian's place and Scholarship.

Dr. CHRISTOPHER WILSON, Bishop of Bristol, Geo. III.

Dr. JOHN HOADLY, Archbishop of Armagh.

Dr. THOMAS, Bishop of Lincoln.

Dr. JOHN HUTCHINSON, Bishop of Down and Connor. This Bishop was the last author who troubled himself, on either side, with the marvellous and improbable story of *Pope Joan**; having tacked a Dissertation on the subject, by way of Postscript, to a Sermon, preached on the 5th of November, 1731; to which it does not appear that her story has any sort of relation. This occasioned the following stanza by some Irish wit:

* Vide Granger, vol. i. chap. iv. p. 412.

" God's blessing be upon his heart *,"

Who wrote the book of witches,

And proved Joan in petticoats,

The same with John in breeches.

The son of this Bishop was unfortunate in his courtship, and gave occasion to the well-known tale of the Squire and the Apple-Pie.

Dr. RICHARD SIBBS, Master. This humble, learned, and pious Divine, was educated in St. John's, Cambridge, and was early distinguished for his excellence in preaching. In 1618, he was chosen Preacher of Gray's Inn; and, in 1626, elected Master of Catharine Hall, to which he was a great Benefactor. He found the Society in a very declining state, but it soon began to flourish under his care. His most noted work was his " Ruined Reed;" to which, Mr. Baxter says, he principally owed his conversion—a circumstance in itself sufficient to make his name memorable. He was author of several books of practical Divinity.

Dr. JOHN LIGHTFOOT, Master. While at Christ College, he particularly distinguished himself by his proficiency in the study of Rabbinical learning; which he seems to have undertaken by the persuasion of Sir Rowland Cotton, who greatly assisted him in the Hebrew, and presented him to the

* " God's blessing be upon her heart," is an expression applied to the Queen in Bishop Hutchinson's Sermon.

Rec-

Rector of **Ashley**, in **Staffordshire**. He there closely applied himself, for twelve years, in studying the Scriptures; and the books which he afterwards published, proved that his time had not been idly spent; as all his works contain strong marks of industry, learning, and judgment. He was one of the **Assembly of Divines** which sat at **Westminster**, and was preferred by the **Parliament Visitors** to the **Mastership of Catharine Hall**; which, upon the **Restoration**, he offered, but was not permitted, to resign. On the contrary, he soon after had a confirmation of that and his **Benefice** from the **King**. Through the influence of the **Lord-Keeper Bridgman**, who always professed a great esteem for him, he was installed a **Prebendary of Ely**, in 1667. His style is faulty; but it is probable he paid very little attention to it, his greatest excellence being criticism. His most valuable work is the "**Horæ Hebraicæ**," His works, which gave him considerable celebrity throughout Europe, are published in three volumes, folio, exclusive of his "**Remains**."

Dr. JOHN EACHARD, Master. This learned Divine was author of a noted piece of drollery, intitled, "**The Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion, enquired into, in a Letter written to R. L.**" This pamphlet, which was published without the author's name, made a great noise in the world, and was soon answered by several Clergymen. The "**Letter to R. L.**"

R. L." and the "Dialogue between Philantus and Timothy," on Hobbes's State of Nature, are the principal of Dr. Eachard's works; which were evidently studied with great attention by Dean Swift; who speaking of Dr. Eachard, remarks, as was really the case with him, that men who are good at ridicule, have seldom any talent for serious subjects.

The learned Mr. Baker, of St. John's College, Cambridge, in a blank-leaf of his copy of Dr. Eachard's "Letter on the Contempt of the Clergy," says, that he went to St. Mary's with great expectation to hear him preach, but was never more disappointed. It has been said, that he took the instances of absurdity and nonsense in this Letter, from his father's Sermons. Eachard, the historian, says, that he was too nearly related to him to give a just character, without suspicion of partiality.

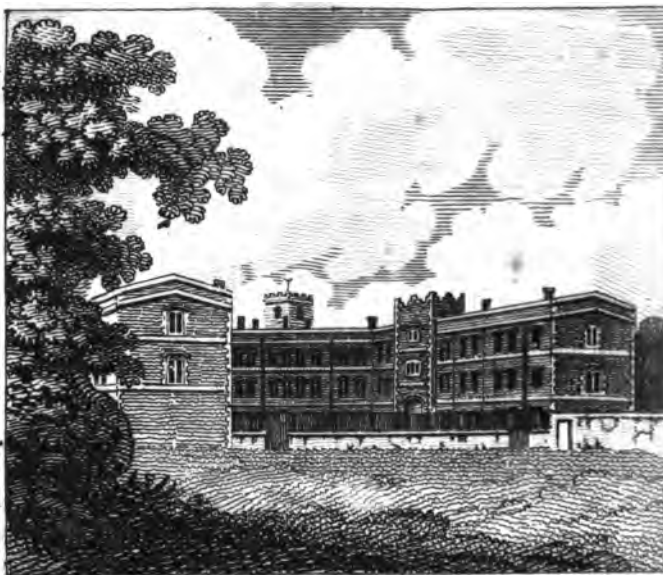
Dr. BENJAMIN CALAMY, Chaplain in ordinary to the King, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Minister of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, London, Vicar of St. Laurence, Jewry, with St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, annexed; was the son of the famous Edmund Calamy, by a second wife. He was a great ornament and a true son of the Church of England, notwithstanding he was of a Non-conforming family. His behaviour was extremely courteous and affable, his life exemplary, and he was one of the best Preachers and Writers of his time. The few Sermons he has left, afford abundant proof of the
strength

strength and clearness of his head, as well as of the goodness and sensibility of his heart. He died in January, 1686.

THOMAS STRYPE. This industrious Biographer was descended from a German family, but born in London, and educated in Catharine Hall. He is well known by his compilations of lives and memorials; in which Dr. Birch remarks, his fidelity and industry will always give a value, though his compositions are totally deficient in style. He died in 1737, having enjoyed the Vicarage of Low-Layton, in Essex, sixty-eight years.

This Society consists of a Master, 12 Fellows, 2 Chaplains, and about 40 Scholars and Exhibitioners.





JESUS COLLEGE



JOHN ALCOCK BISHOP OF ELY



Jesus College.

THIS College is situated east of the town, and surrounded by groves, gardens, and verdant meadows. The grand front looks towards the south, and is about 180 feet in length, regularly built and finished. The entrance is by a magnificent gate, over which are some pleasant apartments.

The principal court is built on three sides, and is about 141 feet long, and 120 broad; the west side lies open to the fields, having only a dwarf-wall and iron palisades upon it. There is a fine prospect of the country on every side.

The Chapel is built in the Conventual form, with cross aisles and a large square tower; raised on arches over their intersection with the nave. The chancel, which is the only part of it used for Divine Service, is handsomely fitted up, and adorned with an altar-piece, stalls, and an organ-gallery.

The Hall is a handsome room, fifty-four feet long, twenty-seven broad, and thirty high; to which we ascend by several steps. At the upper end are fine

paintings of Archbishop Cranmer (by Sir Joshua Reynolds, presented by Lord Carysfort), and Archbishop Sterne.

There is a Cloister, like those in the Cloisters and Nunneries abroad, which surrounds a small court, lately beautified and rendered more open and airy. It leads to the Chapel, Hall, Master's-Lodge, and several apartments of the Students.

The Master's-Lodge is one of the pleasantest in the University; and both the Master and Fellows have large separate gardens.

This College was originally an old Nunnery of the Benedictine order, founded in 1133, by Malcolm, of the royal race of Scotland, Earl of Cambridge and Huntingdon, and dedicated to St. Radigund; who was the daughter of Bertram, King of Thuringia, and wife to Lotharius, King of France, the second Christian King of that country. In a religious paroxysm, she eloped and sequestered herself from her husband's company, in 560, and lived and died in a small Convent, in Poitou; where, by the most exemplary piety and good conduct, she acquired the dignity of Saint.

"But it seems," says Fuller, "that these veiled virgins, for so they were called, living in Cambridge Nunnery, consecrated to her honour, fell as far short in chastity, as she overdid therein."

"One of them, indeed," observes the witty historian, "left a good memory, or, at least, hath a
"good

“ good epitaph inscribed to her memory, on a monument in the Chapel :

Moribus ornata, jacet hic bona Berta Rosata.

“ But the rest were not so sweet or fragrant in their repute; squandering away the wealth and ornaments of their sacred house, which was no wonder for those to do, who were prodigal of their own persons. Not able, therefore, to go away from their shame, they went away with it; and, quitting their Convent, concealed themselves privately in their own country.”

Bishop Goodwin says, of the only two remaining, one was with child, and the other but a child. Bale calls them a society of spiritual whores; and the blunt Scotch historian, John Major*, living in Cambridge some years afterwards, when the expulsion of these devotees of private pleasure was yet fresh in recollection, says :

“ Quoddam mulierum cænobium in Collegium. Jesu converterunt, consilio eruditissimi pariter et optimi viri *Stubis* doctoris theologi.—Nolebant mulieres illæ includi, sed scholasticorum consortium admiserunt. Unde graves viros scandalizarunt, quorcirca eis ejectis, et aliis cænobiis impositis earum loco, studentes inopes positi sunt, qua-

* De Gestis Scotorum, fol. 9.

“ tenuis literis et virtutibus incumberent et folium
 “ darent in tempore suo. Hanc mulierum ejec-
 “ tionem approbo. Si enim pro religione vestibula
 “ nutriant, earum loco bonæ ponendæ sunt.”

The number of distinguished ornaments of literature, and the church, of which this College can boast, has fully established the opinion of the historian.

The College was founded in the twelfth year of Henry the Seventh's reign, 1496, by JOHN ALCOCK, Bishop of Ely, and Chancellor of England; a man of whom Bale, though far from fond of praising persons of that day, says:

“ That he was given, from his childhood, to
 “ learning and religion; and, so growing from ver-
 “ tue to vertue, that no one in England was more
 “ reputed for his holines.”

And Fuller, after remarking that a whole volume might be written of him, observes:

“ That he fared sparingly; and by fasting, stu-
 “ dying, and watching, laboured to conquer the
 “ baits of his wanton flesh *.”

Henry

* Bishop Alcock was one of what the Cantabs, with no very affectionate veneration, call the family of the *Spintexts*. They record of him, that in the year 1483—

“ Bonum et blandum sermonem prædicavit, qui incepit in
 “ horâ primâ post meridiem, et duravit in horam tertiam et
 “ ultra.”

A ser-

Henry the Seventh, and Pope Julius the Second, granted Bishop Alcock considerable landed property for the endowment of the College ; sufficient for the maintenance of a Master, six Fellows, and six Scholars. It was styled, the College of the Blessed Virgin St. Mary, St. John the Evangelist, and the Virgin St. Radegund ; and derives its name of Jesus College from the conventual church (now the Chapel), dedicated first to the name of Jesus. King James, on his visit to Cambridge, highly commended the situation of this College ; as most retired from the town, and in a meditating posture alone by itself. By one of the statutes of the College, the whole code is enjoined to be publicly read at stated times in the Chapel.

The principal Benefactors are, Stanley, Bishop of Ely ; Sir Robert Read ; Dr. Reston ; Dr. Fulcr ; Lady Price ; Lady Margaret Boswell ; Sterne, Archbishop of York, who gave a yearly pension of 40*l.* for four Scholarships ; Dr. Brunel ; Tobias Rustet, Esq. who founded eight Scholarships, of 50*l.* each *per ann.* for the orphans of Clergymen ; Dr. Gatford ; Dr. Cooke ; Sir John Risley ; Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charter-House ; Thirleby, Bishop of Ely, who gave the advowson of six vicarages ; and Sir Thomas Proby.

Dr. Henry Cæsar, Dean of Ely, in 1614, be-

A sermon of two hours, would certainly be looked upon as a serious imposition at the present day.

queathed

queathed 1000*l.* to found two Fellowships and four Scholarships in some College in Cambridge; and Sir Charles Cæsar, his nephew and executor, made choice of Jesus, and established the objects of the bequest. Being persuaded, by Archbishop Laud, to lend the money to Charles the First, the salaries were for some time paid out of his own pocket, hoping to be repaid by the crown; but his endeavours for that purpose failed, and thus this noble legacy was entirely lost to the College.

BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

THOMAS CRANMER, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1533, was admitted of Jesus College at the early age of fourteen. In 1523, he took the degree of Doctor in Divinity, and was made Theological Lecturer and Examiner. The opinion which he gave upon the legality of King Henry's marriage with Queen Catharine, pleased that Monarch so much, that he was sent for to Court, made a Royal Chaplain, and ordered to write in vindication of the divorce, then in agitation. He was also sent into France, Italy, and Germany, to dispute the matter with the Divines of those countries.

In March, 1533, he was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury; in May following, pronounced the sentence of divorce between the King and Queen,
and

and soon after married the amorous Monarch to the virtuous Anne Boleyn.

The exertions in the business of the Reformation, as head of the church, were great. The Bible was translated into English, and Monasteries dissolved, principally by his means. In 1536, he divorced the King from Anne Boleyn; and, though by refusing his consent in Parliament, to the appropriation of the dissolved Monasteries to the sole use of the Crown, he fell into disgrace, and was obliged to retire from the business of the state; yet the King continued to protect him from his enemies; and, in his last will, appointed him an executor, and one of the regents of the kingdom. In 1546, he crowned young Edward; during whose short reign, he was extremely active in promoting the Reformation. To the zeal and capacity of this Prelate, who in the next reign was accused of blasphemy, perjury, incontinency, and heresy, we are also indebted for the curious Thirty-nine Articles of Religion.

Cranmer defended himself against the accusations of Mary with some resolution; but, under the assurance of pardon, was at last cajoled into an insincere renunciation of the Protestant faith. There is no doubt that Mary was, from the first, resolved on Cranmer's destruction. She remembered him as the instrument of her mother's divorce, which she could never forgive; and, by the diabolical policy of previously extorting the recantation, she at once humbled

humbled the Prelate, and triumphed over the Protestant cause.

Cranmer suffered at Oxford, in the year 1556, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He behaved with uncommon firmness, and heroically thrust that hand into the fire, with which he had signed his recantation.

Cranmer was a man of learning, a sincere promoter of the Reformation, but wanted both resolution and moderation. His notions of Predestination and Grace, were Calvinistical; and during some part of his life, he was a zealous advocate for the doctrine of the Real-Presence.

There are two folio volumes of his unpublished works in the King's Library, and several letters in the Cotton.

THOMAS GOODRICK, Bishop of Ely, 1534, 25th Henry VIII.

JOHN BALE, Bishop of Ossory, in Ireland, 1552. — This most voluminous author was educated a Roman Catholic, but converted to the Protestant religion by Thomas Lord Wentworth; or, as Bishop Nicholson * thinks, was induced to that measure, by an inclination to enter into the holy bands of matrimony.

On the death of his protector, Lord Cromwell, he was obliged to escape to the Low Countries; to,

* Hist. Lib. Part II. c. viii.

avoid the persecutions of the Catholics. After remaining there eight years, he was, on the accession of Edward VI. recalled, and, in 1552, made Bishop of Ossory; where he was particularly assiduous in propagating the Protestant faith to little purpose, and frequently at the hazard of his life.

The accession of Queen Mary once more drove him abroad. Upon his return to England in 1560, Queen Elizabeth made him Prebendary of Canterbury; as he probably did not choose to return to his former flock of wolves. He died at Canterbury in 1563, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

His character as an author principally rests on his *Catalogus Scriptorum*, which contains much information no where else to be found. Hall, in his Preface to Leland, says of him, *qui id sædè commaculatum, in suas centurias traduxit*. Fuller, not unaptly, calls him *bilious Bale*. He was, indeed, the very reverse of a polished writer, and implacable to those who differed with him in religion.

WILLIAM HUGHES, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1575, 16th Elizabeth.

EDMUND SCAMBLER, Bishop of Norwich, 1584, 27th Elizabeth.

HUGH BELLOT, Bishop of Chester, 1595, 37th Elizabeth.

GEORGE FLOYD, Bishop of Chester, 1604, 2d Jac. I.

RICH-

RICHARD BANCROFT, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1604, 2d James I.

JOHN OWEN, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1629, 5th Car. I.

GRIFFITH WILLIAMS, Bishop of Orlery, in Ireland, 1641, 17th Car. I.

THOMAS WESTFIELD, Bishop of Bristol, 1641, 17th Car. I.

HUMPHRY HENCHMAN, Bishop of London, 1663, 15th Car. II.

ROBERT MORGAN, Bishop of Bangor, 1666, 18th Car. II.

JOHN PEARSON, Bishop of Chester, 1672, 24th Car. II.

MATTHEW HUTTON, Bishop of Bangor, and Archbishop of York, 1747, 20th Geo. II.

PHILIP YONGE, Bishop of Bristol, 1758, 31st Geo. II.; translated to Norwich, 1761, 1st Geo. III.

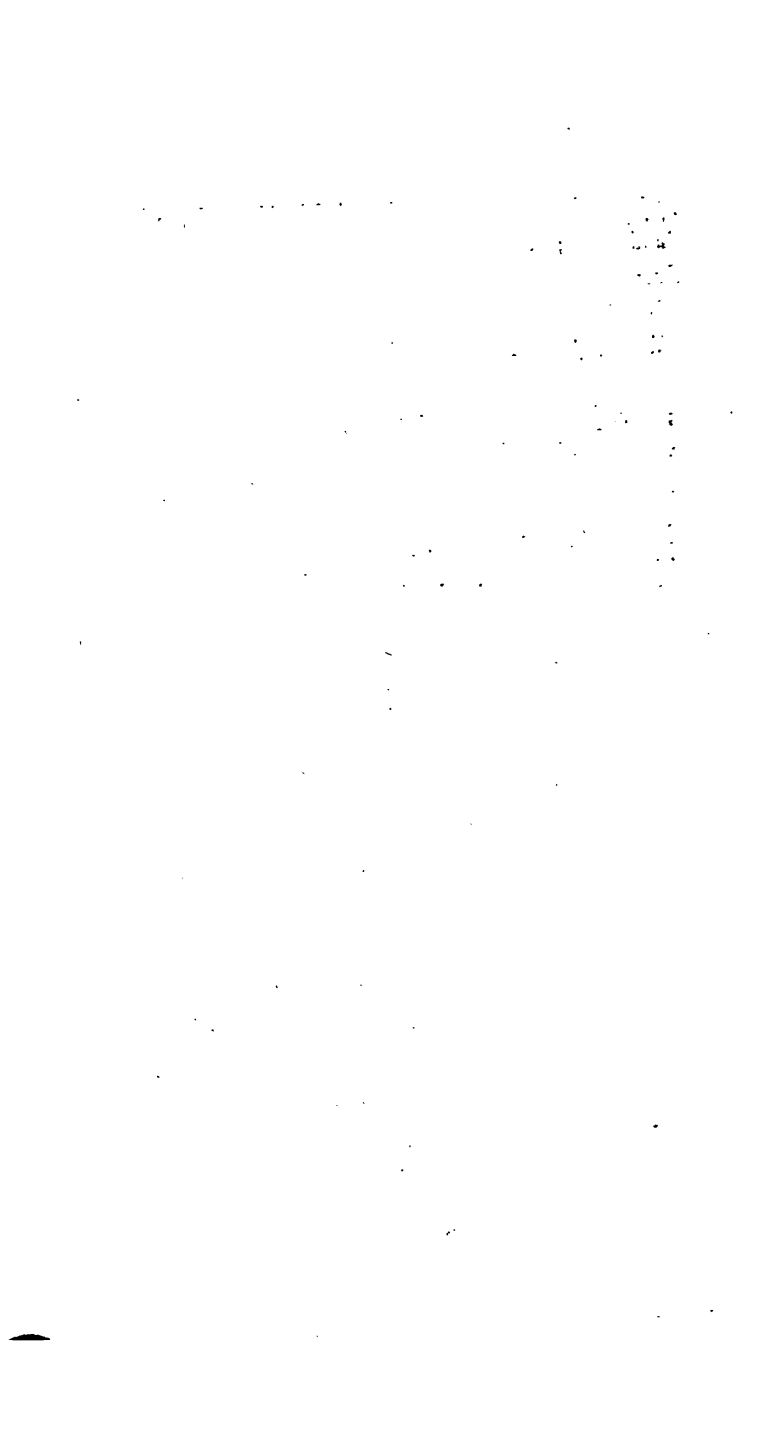
CHRISTOPHER LORD HATTON, Lord-Keeper in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was promoted by that Queen, principally on account of his graceful dancing and fine person; to which Gray alludes in his poem of the *Long Story*.

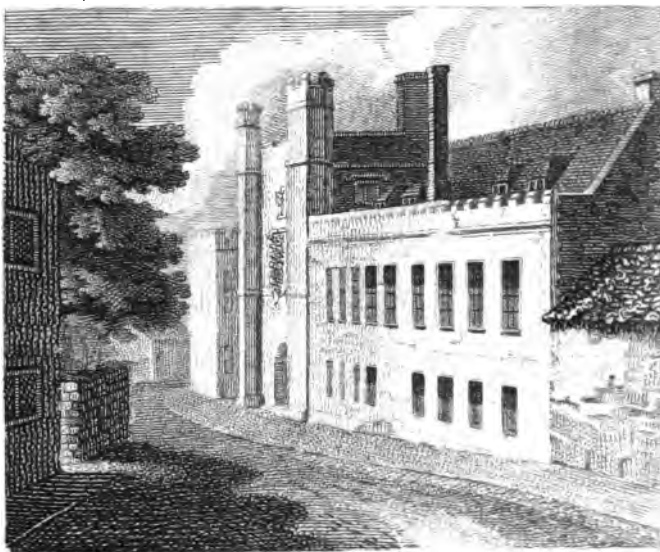
Full oft within these spacious walls,
When he had fifty winters o'er him,
My grave Lord-Keeper led the *brawls*;
The Seal and Maces danc'd before him.

Brawls were a sort of figure-dance then in vogue.
Sir

Sir John Bramstone, Lord-Chief-Justice of the King's Bench; Dr. William Chubbs, Author of the Commentary on Scotus, and a Treatise on Logic; Godfrey Downes; Sir William Boswell, Lieger in Holland; John Dod and Edmund Foley, Esqrs.; Richard Fanshaw; Dr. John North; Dr. Flamstead; Dr. Joseph Beaumont; and Dr. Worthington, were also Members of this College.

The Society at present consists of a Master, sixteen Fellows, forty-one Scholars, and Exhibitioners; in all, ninety-four. The Bishop of Ely is Visitor, and appoints the Master.

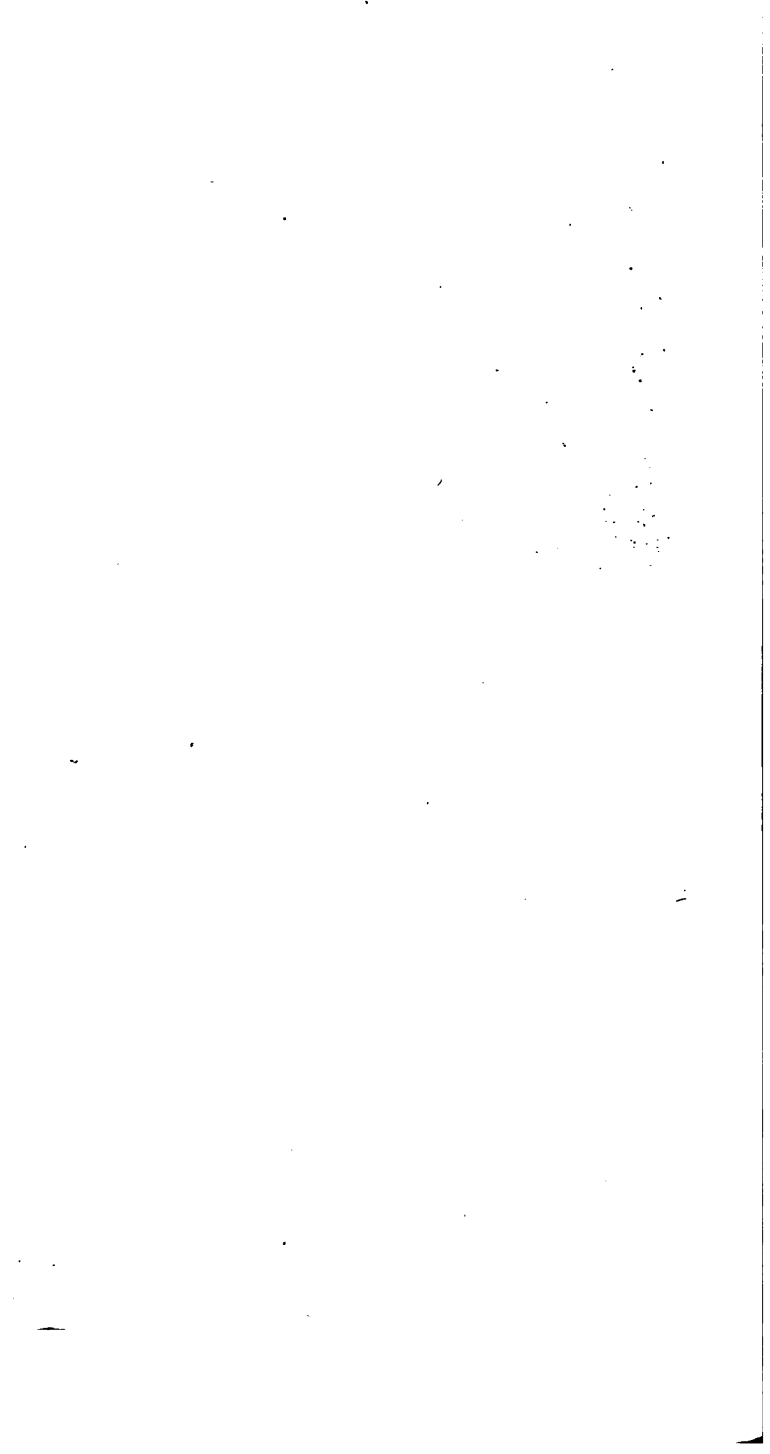




CHRISTS COLLEGE



MARGARET COUNTESS of RICHMOND



Christ's College.

THIS College is situate north of Emanuel, opposite to St. Andrew's Church; and has one grand Court, about 138 feet long, and 120 broad, formed by the Chapel, Master's-Lodge, Hall, and apartments for the Students. It is cased with stone, and fashed in a handsome manner. There is likewise an uniform pile of stone building, next the garden and the field, about 150 feet in length; from which there is a fine view of the adjacent country.

The Chapel, including the Ante-Chapel, is about eighty-four feet long, twenty-seven broad, and thirty high; floored with marble, well adorned and finished, and has an organ-gallery on the north side of it.

There is a handsome monument of white marble near the altar, erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Finch, Embassador in Turkey, and Sir John Baines, who had their education in this College; travelled together, and were remarkable for their friendship, which continued till the end of their

lives. Sir Joshua dying in Turkey, his body was brought over and interred here, anno 1682; and his friend Sir Thomas, who did not long survive him, was buried in the same vault.

The Hall is a handsome room, forty-five feet long, twenty-seven-broad, and thirty high. The Fellows' Garden is well laid out and pleasant, there being both open and shady walks, beautiful alcoves, a bowling-green, and an excellent summer-house; behind which is a cold-bath, surrounded with a little wilderness.

This College was founded in 1505, 21st Henry VII. by MARGARET, Countess of Richmond and Derby, the learned and pious mother of Henry the Seventh, and sole heiress of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, grandson of John of Gaunt.

Mr. Walpole justly observes, that she employed herself in acts of more real devotion and goodness, than generally attends so much superstition; a stronger proof of which cannot be given, than the method she adopted to determine the choice of a husband. She was solicited in marriage by the great Duke of Suffolk, for his son; and, at the same time, by his master, King Henry VI. for his half-brother, Edmund, Earl of Richmond.

“ On so nice a point,” says Mr. Walpole, “ the
 “ good young lady advised with an elderly gentle-
 “ woman; who thinking it too great a decision to
 “ take upon herself, recommended her to St. Ni-
 “ cholas,

“ cholas, who, whipping on some episcopal robes, appeared to her, and declared in favour of Edmund.”

Henry the Seventh was the sole fruit of this marriage, his father dying when he was but fifteen weeks old. The Countess, however, sought consolation in two other husbands, by neither of whom she had children. From her funeral Sermon, preached by her Confessor, Bishop Fisher, who, says Ballard, knew the very secrets of her soul, we learn, “ that she possessed *almost* all things that were commendable in a woman, either in mind or body.” She understood French perfectly, and had some knowledge of the Latin. She was devout even to austerity, having shifts and girdles of hair; and, if in health, never failed to wear one or other certain days in every week; so that she declared to her Confessor, her skin was often pierced therewith. In humility she was romantic; and would often say, that if the Princes of Christendom would combine and march against the common enemy, the Turks, she would most willingly attend them, and be their laundress in the camp.

She was profuse in the encouragement of learning; and, towards the latter end of her third marriage, singularly chaste, having then obtained a licence from her husband for that purpose, upon which she took the vow of celibacy. “ A boon,” says Mr. Walpole, “ as seldom, I believe, requested

“ of a third husband, as easily granted.” Her life, from the turbulence of the times, must have been the subject of infinite uneasiness, which she is said to have supported with great fortitude.

The Countess died in the sixty-ninth year of her age, and was buried in Henry the Seventh’s Chapel; where an altar-tomb, with a statue of brass, was erected to her memory. Round the monument is a Latin inscription, written by Erasmus; for which he was paid twenty shillings by the University of Cambridge.

The College was founded on the site of a Monastery, called God’s House, opposite to St. Andrew’s Church; and a Master, twelve Fellows, and forty-seven Scholars (in all sixty), were appointed; to which King Edward VI. added another Fellowship out of the impropriation of Bourne, which he gave to the College, as well as the revenues of Bromwell Abbey.

Henry VI. being the Founder of the Monastery called God’s House, he is commemorated as a Co-Founder. Sir Thomas Finch, and Sir John Baines, founded two Scholarships and two Fellowships. Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, Sir Walter Mildmay, Dr. Patinson, Nicholas Culverwell, Thomas Langton, Mr. Wentworth, Sir Robert Isham, and Richard Carr, were also considerable Benefactors.

BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

HUGH LATIMER, Bishop of Worcester. At the age of fourteen, Latimer was sent to Christ's College, where he took his degrees; at which time he was a zealous Papist, and was honoured with the office of Keeper of the Cross to the University. At thirty, he became a Protestant, and one of the twelve licensed Preachers from Cambridge; on which occasion he promulgated his opinions with great freedom.

He was not long after summoned before Cardinal Wolsey, on a charge of Herefy; and obliged to subscribe certain articles of faith, which he certainly did not believe.

In 1531, having resumed his invectives against Popery, he was again summoned, and again obliged to subscribe. In 1535, through the influence of Ann Boleyn, to whom he was Chaplain, Henry promoted him to the Bishopric of Worcester; but in 1539, rather than subscribe to the six articles, he resigned his mitre, and retired into the country. A short time after, on being charged with speaking against the articles, he was committed to the Tower, where he continued till the death of Henry the Eighth.

Edward VI. did not restore Latimer to his Bishopric,

shopric, although he preached several times before him, and continued to discharge his clerical functions with unremitting zeal and resolution. Upon the accession of the sanguinary Mary, he was doomed to destruction, being, with Cranmer and Ridley, confined to the Tower.

On their removal to Oxford, that they might dispute with the learned men of both Universities, Latimer declined the discussion on account of his great age and infirmities, but delivered his opinion in writing. Refusing, however, to subscribe the Popish creed, he was condemned for Heresy, and, together with Bishop Ridley, burnt alive. He behaved with uncommon fortitude on the occasion, and died a real Martyr to the Reformation.

Latimer was learned, virtuous, and brave: a remarkable instance of the last quality is adduced by Fox, who says, that instead of the usual New Year's gift of gold, &c. he presented Henry the Eighth with a New Testament, inclosed in a napkin, with this motto:—*Fornicatores et adulteros judicabit Deus.*

NICHOLAS HEATH, Archbishop of York, 1555, 2d Mary.

CUTHBERT SCOT, Bishop of Chester, 1556, 4th Mary.

WILLIAM HUGHS, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1573, 16th Elizabeth.

WIL-

WILLIAM CHADDERTON, Bishop of Lincoln,
1595, 37th Elizabeth.

ANTHONY WATSON, Bishop of Chichester,
1596, 38th Elizabeth.

VALENTINE CAREY, Bishop of Exeter, 1621.
Dr. JOHNSON, Archdeacon of Dublin.

BRUTE BABINGTON, Bishop of Londonderry,
in Ireland.

GEORGE DOWNHAM, Bishop of London-
derry.

WILLIAM CHAPEL, Bishop of Ofsory.

JOHN SHARP, Archbishop of York, 1691, 3d
William and Mary. It was through the influence
of this Prelate, and the Duchess of Somerset, with
Queen Anne, that Dean Swift was prevented from
having a Bishopric; they having represented to
her on their knees, for upwards of an hour, the
irreligious tendency of the *Tale of a Tub*!

Swift has accordingly taken care not to forget
him: in the poem upon himself, he says:

York is from Lambeth sent to shew the Queen,
A dang'rous treatise writ against the spleen;
Which by the style, the manner, and the drift,
'Tis thought could be the work of none but Swift;
Poor York! the harmless tool of other's hate,
He sues for pardon, and repents too late.

The last line was occasioned by the Archbishop's
having

having sent a message to Swift, that he was sorry for what he had done, and desired his pardon. He found, however, that Swift neither forgave nor forgot. Repentment stuck to him like sand.

FREDERICK CORNWALLIS, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 1749, 22d Geo. II.; translated to Canterbury, 1768, 8th Geo. III.

EDMUND LAW, Bishop of Carlisle, 1769, 10th Geo. III. The learned translator of Dr. King's *Origin of Evil*, and author of many other excellent works.

BEILBY PORTEUS, Bishop of Chester, 1776, 17th Geo. III. and the present excellent Bishop of London; to which See he was translated in 1788.

JOHN LAW, son of the Bishop of Carlisle; successively Bishop of Killala, Clonsfert, and Elphin, in Ireland. Geo. III.

NICHOLAS GRIMALD, a Poet of considerable rank in his time; and, according to Mr. Hayley*, the first writer of blank verse. He was born in the year 1519, and educated in Christ's; but in the year 1542, removed to Oxford. In 1547, on the foundation of Henry the Eighth's College, he was admitted a Senior, or Theologist; about which time he read a public lecture in the large refectory of that house. He was also Chaplain to Bishop Latimer; but, to avoid persecution, complied with the religion

* Life of Cowper.

of Queen Mary. He was in great esteem about the 15th of Elizabeth. Ridley gives him the character of a man of much eloquence, both in English and Latin.

He was the author of several poems, among the Earl of Surrey's "*Songs and Sonnets.*" His "*Archipropheta, sive Johanne Baptiste Tragedia,*" was first printed in 1548. The titles of several other dramatic pieces, poems, translations, &c. will be found in Bale and Tanner.

GABRIEL HARVEY, was born about 1545, of a good family, nearly related to Sir Thomas Smith, and was educated at Christ's, where he took both his degrees of Arts. He was afterwards Proctor of the University. Having applied himself to the study of the Civil Law, in 1585, he took his degree in that faculty, and practised as an Advocate in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, at London.

Towards the latter part of his life, he began to study Astrology, and finally turned Almanac-maker; in which capacity he was severely and not undeservedly ridiculed by Thomas Nash and Robert Green.

He died in the year 1630, aged eighty-five.

Wood says, he was esteemed an ingenious man and an excellent scholar. Spenser, the Poet, was his intimate friend; from whom we learn, that he was highly esteemed by the all-accomplished Sir Philip Sidney and Mr. Dyer.

As to his poetical talents, Mr. Upton is of opinion,

nion, that his poem, prefixed to the *Fairy Queen*, and signed *Hobbinol*, would, if he had written nothing else, have rendered him immortal.

JOHN MAJOR, a scholastic Divine and Historian of the sixteenth century. After studying some time in *Christ Church*, he went to *Paris*, and increased his stock of learning in the *College of St. Barbe*, under the famous *John Boulac*. From thence he removed to that of *Montacute*, where he began the study of Divinity under the celebrated *Standouk*. In 1505, he was created D.D. at the *College of Navarre*, and in 1519 returned to Scotland.

He taught theology for several years in the University of *St. Andrew*; but at length, being disgusted with the quarrels of his countrymen, he went back to *Paris*, and resumed his lectures in the *College of Montacute*, where he had several pupils, who afterwards became men of great eminence. Returning once more to Scotland in 1530, he became Professor of Theology at *St. Andrew's*, and afterwards Provost. *Du Pin* says, that "of all the Divines who had written on the works of the master of the sentences, Major was the most learned and comprehensive." *Launoy*, and other French writers, have given him the same character. His *History of Scotland*, though written with boldness, is in a barbarous style, and often fabulous.

JOHN LELAND, the great English Antiquarian, after receiving the early part of his education at *St.*

Paul's

Paul's School, of which the grammarian Lillye was then Master, removed to Christ's College, Cambridge. Greek being little taught in this country, he removed to Paris to study that language *.

On his return to England, having taken orders, he was appointed by Henry VIII. one of his Chaplains; and, in 1533, King's Antiquary, an office created and dying with him, and never since re-established. His commission empowered him to search for ancient writings in all the libraries of Colleges, Abbies, Priors, &c. within his Majesty's dominions.

He soon afterwards set out on his travels in search of antiquities, which employed him six years; during which time he visited every part of England, where monuments of antiquity were likely to be found. On the conclusion of his tours, he devoted six years more of his time to digesting and preparing his materials for publication.

In 1547, poor Leland was at first seized with a deep melancholy, which was shortly followed by total deprivation of reason. In this dreadful state he remained till 1552, when death happily came to his release.

He was a man of great learning, an universal linguist, an excellent Latin Poet, and a most inde-

* *Cave a Gracis, ne fias bereticus*, was a common maxim. Such profane learning was thought prejudicial to Christianity.

R

fatigable

fatigable and skilful Antiquarian. On his death, King Edward gave all his papers to Sir John Cherke, who, on being obliged to leave the kingdom, gave four folio volumes of Collections to Humphry Purefoy, Esq. which were presented by his son to William Burton, author of the History of Leicestershire. Eight volumes of the Itinerary were also in Burton's possession; and, in 1632, deposited by him in the Bodleian Library. The greater part of his other manuscripts are in the Cotton Library, and have been of the greatest use to our subsequent Antiquarians.

Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, the eldest son of Sir Henry Sidney, and Mary, the daughter of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, was born in the year 1554, at Penshurst, in Kent.

Camden*, in his Kent, speaking of Penshurst, and of the Sidney family, says:

“ But Sir Philip Sidney is not to be omitted without an unpardonable crime (the great glory of his family, the great hopes of mankind, the most lively pattern of virtue, and the darling of the learned world); who hotly engaging the enemy at Zutphen, lost his life bravely. This is that Sidney whom Providence seems to have sent into the world, to give the present age a specimen of the ancients. Rest then in peace, O Sidney!

* Britannia in Kent. Ed. 1695, p. 191.

“ we will not celebrate your memory with tears,
 “ but admiration! Whatever we loved in you (as
 “ the best of authors * speaks of that best governor
 “ of Britain), whatever we admired in you, still
 “ continues, and will continue in the memory of
 “ men, the revolutions of ages, and the annals of
 “ time. Many are the inglorious and ignoble bu-
 “ ried in oblivion, but Sidney shall live to the end
 “ of time! For as the Grecian Poet has it—

“ Virtue itself’s beyond the reach of Fate.”

Sir Philip Sidney was born in November, 1554,
 during the reign of Philip and Mary. His early
 and wonderful proficiency in every branch of clas-
 sical and modern literature, induced his father, the
 renowned Sir Henry Sidney (after a short time spent
 at Christ’s College), to send him on his travels, at
 an age generally immature, being only twelve years
 old; and, from that moment, his public life may
 be said to have commenced.

One of his biographers and constant companions,
 Grevile Lord Brooke, indeed, says of him, even
 at this period †—

“ That though he lived with him, and knew him
 “ from a child, that he never found him other than
 “ a man.”

* Tacit. de Agric.

† Lord Brooke’s Life, p. 6, 7, and 8.

And:—"Notwithstanding his youth, yet that he gained reverence among the chief learned men on the Continent."

During his travels and residence abroad, he formed an intimate acquaintance with most of the personages then distinguished for learning and talents; of which the large collection of letters remaining at Penshurst, affords convincing proofs. His tutor was Professor Languet, whose epistles to Sir Philip have been so much admired. His manners and accomplishments were also so conspicuous, as to induce Charles the Ninth, King of France, to honour him with the employment of Gentleman of his Chamber.

After three years spent in the acquirement of every species of knowledge, which such connections and his own indefatigable exertions could obtain, he returned home, where the high reputation he had acquired on the Continent did not permit him to remain long unemployed; for it was a distinguishing feature in the glory of Queen Elizabeth's reign, that she had the wisdom to select and employ persons of the most eminent abilities, integrity, and honour.

Sir Philip had scarcely attained twenty-one, when he was sent to Rudolph, Emperor of Germany, to condole on the death of Maximilian the Second. This embassy had many secret objects, relating to the other German Princes. In letters to his father-in-law,

in-law, Secretary Walsingham, and his uncle, the famous Robert, Earl of Leicester, he describes, in a most masterly manner, his first audiences at the Imperial Court, and the political state of the Continent; and draws the characters of the whole Royal Family.

From this period, his life was one continued series of unremitted exertion in the public service.— In all the affairs of the Low Countries he had a most distinguished share, being Governor of Flushing, with the adjoining territory. And his uncle, the Earl of Leicester, was forced to acknowledge, that—

“ While his nephew lived, he held up his authority in the United Provinces; and that he soon found reason to withdraw himself from that burden then after his death*.”

But although he shone in all the accomplishments of a martial age, and his name is renowned in the tournaments and battles of his country, it is not in the characters of statesman and warrior alone that this illustrious person demands our attention. In his time, we emerge from the twilight of learning to a period comparatively classical; and Sir Philip Sidney, whose birth was celebrated by one of the first poets † of his time, whose talents are il-

lustrated

* Life of Sir Philip Sidney, p. 35.

† Ben Jonson says :

infrated by his own Muse, lamented for his unhappy and premature death, by the poetical effusions of a King *, and celebrated by the dignified competition of the Universities, not only of his native but foreign countries, at the same time proved himself the generous patron of learned men, and the example of advancement in every branch of polite learning.

Francis the First had given a new air to literature, which a mixture of gallantry, and the introduction of ladies at his court along with the learned, highly encouraged. Our Henry the Eighth contributed also to give a romantic turn to composition; and Petrarch, "the Poet of the Fair," was naturally a pattern in the elegant and tender effusions of Sidney. The discovery of printing in 1440, had also diffused over Europe, in more copious streams, the fountain of the Muses; in which his mind, always insatiable after every species of useful knowledge, drank deeply.

Such is the short sketch of the biography of this memorable character, whose personal merits raised him within reach of a crown; and who was called for, by a competitor for the kingdom of Portugal, as a man, "Without whom all other aids would

That taller tree, which of a nut was set,
At his great birth, where all the Muses met.

* James the First wrote an epitaph upon his death.

be

be nothing." In short, "Vir, haud facile discernas, manuve aut consilio promptior."

His conduct and brave death were but the conclusions of a life of virtue, accomplishments, and humanity; and he hardly possessed a fault which did not flow from the nobleness of his nature. He had a solemn tincture of religion. In him the vehement friend, the bold injured enemy, the statesman, and the fine gentleman, were highly conspicuous. His private life seems to be stained by no vice, nor sullied by any meanness: all his sentiments were liberal and elevated. "Nil non laudandum, aut dixit, aut fecit, aut sensit."

In the collection of the Sidney State Papers, published by Mr. Collins, only nine letters of Sir Philip Sidney's (and those perfectly unimportant), are published; which has given rise to cavils as to his real merit in political affairs; of which one may say—"Spreta exolescunt; si irascere, agnita videntur."

His Sonnets seem to be the effusions of a neglected and despairing lover to an obdurate mistress; and the melancholy strain of complaint pervading the whole, appears peculiarly adapted to the pensive, thoughtless genius of the Poet. The versification, though frequently fettered by the epigrammatic quaintness characteristic of the age, yet possesses many beauties in artless description and fanciful allusion; and although some puerile conceits are discernible, they are, upon the whole, more free from that fault, than the generality of poetical productions

tions at this period. It is well known that Sir Philip Sidney completed a new version of the Psalms, which he dedicated and presented to his sister, the Countess of Pembroke, and which are still at Wiltton-House.

In 1580, a quarrel happened between Sir Philip Sidney and the Earl of Oxford, in a tennis-court; and a duel would probably have ensued, if the Queen had not interfered. Sidney was, however, disgusted, retired from Court, and amused himself with writing his *Arcadia*. In 1581, we find him foremost in the jousts and tournaments which were celebrated for the entertainment of the Duke of Anjou, then in England; whom he accompanied, with several of the first nobility, to Antwerp. In 1583, the Prince Palatine being installed Knight of the Garter, Sidney was appointed to possess the stall in his name; and received, on that occasion, the honour of Knighthood.

In 1585, he projected an expedition to America, in conjunction with Sir Francis Drake; but when he was at Plymouth ready to sail, he received an express from the Queen, brought by a Peer of the realm, commanding him to return to Court.

He was shortly afterwards made Governor of Flushing, and General of the Horse, under his uncle, the Earl of Leicester, then commander-in-chief in the Low-Countries. He was here eminently conspicuous; and he probably would have been
elected

elected King of Poland, having been put in nomination for that purpose, if the Queen had not refused to interfere, declaring she could not lose the best jewel of her crown.

On the 22d of September, 1586, in a luckless hour, the gallant Sidney was sent out with a party, to intercept a convoy marching towards Zutphen. The morning being hazy, they fell into an ambuscade. Sir Philip fought with the most desperate bravery; but just as he was mounting a second horse, his first having been killed under him, he received a shot in the thigh, which broke the bone to pieces.

His conduct on the field to a wounded soldier, who was wistfully eying some water in a helmet, which Sir Philip was about to drink *, perfectly accords with his general character.

He was carried to Arnheim, where he lingered eleven days; and so perfectly resigned to his fate, that a few hours before his death, he had the favourite air of *La Cuisse rompue*, which he had set to music, played to him. Thus fell the amiable, the virtuous, the accomplished, the brave Sir Philip Sidney, in the 32d year of his age; a polite scholar, the patron of learning and genius, and the object of universal panegyric.

* Sir Philip called out—"Take it, friend, thy necessities are greater than mine."

William,

William, Prince of Orange, desired Sir Fulke Greville to tell the Queen, that she had in Sidney one of the ripest and greatest counsellors at that time in Europe. Henry the Fourth, of France, treated him as an equal in nature, and a person fit for friendship with a King. His uncle, the Earl of Leicester, after extolling the behaviour of his officers, speaks of his Sidney in these words :

“ Albeyt, I must say, it was too much loss for
 “ me ; for this young manne was my greatest com-
 “ fort, next her Majesty, of all the world ; and if
 “ I could buy his lief with all I have, to my sherte,
 “ I would give yt.”

The great Walsingham confessed that, “ Sidney
 “ overshot him in his own bow.” The States of
 Zealand petitioned the Queen to have the honour
 of burying him at their own cost. The people of
 England put on general mourning, and the writers
 of the age vied with each other who should praise him
 most. If all this be insufficient to establish the cha-
 racter of a great, a very great man, there is no
 faith in history ; and yet Lord Orford’s love of sin-
 gularity, which prompted his attempt to brighten
 one of the blackest characters in our annals, has
 led him wantonly to throw a dark shade over the
 spotless fame of Sir Philip Sidney.

Sir Philip Sidney’s body was brought to England,
 and buried with great pomp in St. Paul’s Cathedral,
 at the Queen’s expence.—His Arcadia has passed
 through.

through fourteen editions, and been translated into French, Italian, and Dutch.

JOHN MILTON, the greatest Poet of this or any other nation, finished his education in this College; where it is, I fear, too clearly ascertained, that he was the last who underwent the degrading punishment of flagellation*.

This sublime and wonderful genius, oppressed by poverty, blindness, and old age, was yet equal to a subject, which carried him beyond the bounds of the Creation, and acquired him a fame, before which all earthly grandeur fades. Yet for this eternal monument of the genius of our country, he received only the trifling sum of fifteen pounds!

The age of Charles the Second was, indeed, as destitute of all ideas of taste, as of those of virtue; and the idle author of a madrigal, or a song, was more regarded than the greatest ornament of literature. Milton's juvenile productions would alone have immortalized him. The personification in his *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*, is striking; and his *Comus* is the best masque the world has ever seen. There was something peculiar in his genius, which ennobled and purified whatever came within his grasp. Even sensuality is with him divested of all its grossness; and his description of the marriage-

* See p. 106.

bed, is superior to any thing which ever fell from the pen of any other man.

Milton was Latin Secretary to Cromwell, which language he wrote and spoke with uncommon facility and elegance; and his letters are to this day esteemed the completest models for his successors in office.

All Milton's biographers have asserted, that he never absconded during the prosecution against him, after the Restoration. There is, however, in the British Museum, the original proclamation, which was issued on that occasion; in which it is distinctly stated, that great search had been made for him; that he had left his usual place of abode, and was secreted.

A most singular attempt was made, about sixty years ago, by one Lauder, a clergyman, to fix on this renowned poet the imputation of gross plagiarism; upon a principle, which would tear the wreath of original merit from the brow of every votary of the Muses, who has written since the days of Homer. Lauder asserted, that Milton had merely translated from several Latin Poets, the most admired passages in his works; and to establish this strange proposition, he interpolated, in several Latin authors, forged sentences, which he quoted. This fraud was, however, soon detected, by the sagacity and critical acumen of Dr. Douglas, the present
learned

learned Bishop of Salisbury. Lauder, upon this discovery, wrote a long apologetical letter to Dr. Birch (now in the British Museum), in which he excuses himself, that, as Milton had, under threats, compelled the printer of King Charles's *Eikon Basilike* to insert a prayer, which notoriously was not the King's composition, in order to encourage the belief that no part of the book was written by that unfortunate monarch, he thought it equally just to serve Milton the same trick; and had accordingly, for that purpose, fabricated the sentences in question.

Even supposing Lauder's assertion to have been well founded, it must be admitted that Milton had vastly improved upon all predecessors; and to detract from his merit, upon the ground of the same thoughts have been used by another, would justify the exclamation of the splenetic author; who, after writing a book, and finding what he had said had been long done before, exclaimed—*Percant, qui ante nos nostra dixerunt*; and would establish the expressions of Terence—*Nullum est jam dictum quod non sit dictum prius*.

It appears from a letter of Bishop Law to Dr. Birch, that the *Paradise Lost* (the original MS. of which, with other poems, is preserved in the library of this College), was originally sketched as a tragedy,

gedy, and afterwards turned into its present state*.

Dr. Covel, Dr. Hall, the author of Bishop Fisher's Life, Anthony Gilby, Arthur Hildershaw, John Downham, Robert Hill, Edward Topfel, Thomas Drax, Richard Barnard, Nathaniel Shute, William Watley, Henry Scudder, Dr. Cudworth, Sir Robert Raymond, lord-chief-justice, Nicholas Saunderson, the famous mathematician, Laurence Echard, the historian, and Dr. Joseph Mede, a learned divine, but too much addicted to astrology, were also of this College.

The present Society consists of a Master, fifteen Fellows, and fifty-four Scholars; the total number is about 110. Visitors, the Vice-Chancellor and two senior Doctors.

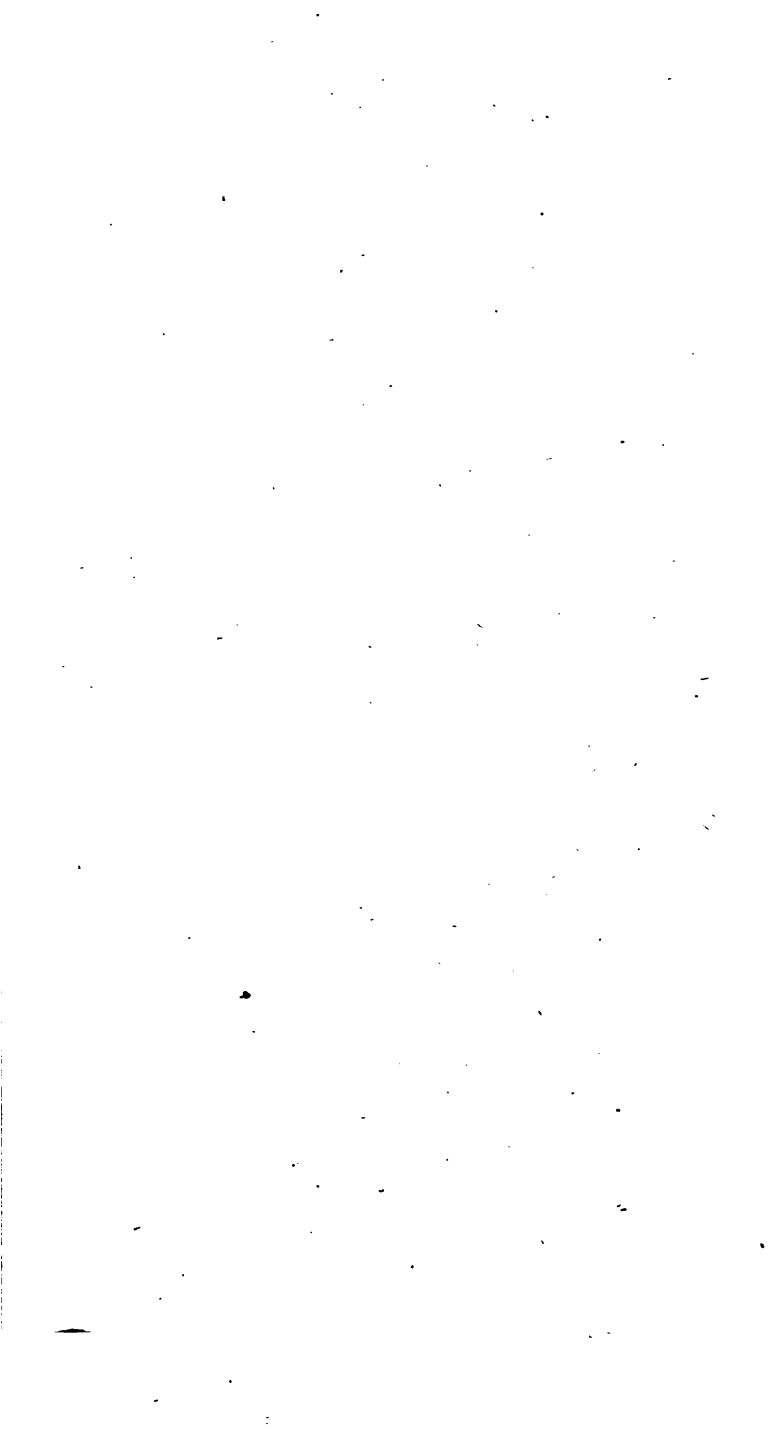
* It is worthy of remark, that Grimbald, the first writer of English *blank verse*, and Milton, the greatest in that path, were both educated at the same College.



ST. JOHNS COLLEGE



MARGARET COUNTESS of RICHMOND



St. John's College.

THIS College received its name from the dissolved Hospital of St. John's, on the scite whereof it was built. It was founded on the 9th of April, 1511, by the executors, under the will of MARGARET, Countess of Richmond, Foundress of Christ's. The good Countess being under some tie to her son, King Henry the Seventh, to forward Westminster, was obliged to ask his consent to alter her purpose. The King's answer, still extant, is tender and affectionate; it is dated Grenewiche, July 17th, and must have been towards the conclusion of his reign, as he says he was "then declynynge, his syght so much appayr'd; or he so unfitt for such busynesse, that he protests on his faith, he had been three days or he could make an end of his letter." The King's consent being thus obtained, the Countess, by her will, devised certain lands in the counties of Devon, Somerset, and Northampton, of the value of 400*l. per ann.* together with the scite of the dissolved Priory of St.

John, in Cambridge, and the revenue thereof, amounting to 80*l.* a year, to her executors, Fox, Bishop of Winchester, Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and others, in trust for the building and endowing the College.

The exertions of Bishop Fisher were so unremitting, that the first court was finished in 1515, the expence being between 4 and 5000*l.*; but the estates in the counties of Devon, Somerset, and Northampton, being resumed by the crown, the revenues were very inconsiderable, the allowance to each Fellow being no more than 12*d.* per week, and 7*d.* per week for each Scholar.

In the year 1516, Bishop Fisher himself came to Cambridge, being Chancellor of the University, and assisted at the opening of the College, which was performed with great solemnity. He also constituted Dr. Alan Percy Master; Dr. Shorton, who had been indefatigable in forwarding the buildings, and active in the government of the College, having resigned. Thirty-one Fellows were chosen at the same time, and a set of statutes were framed and sworn to.

This College consists of three courts, lying between the high-street and the river. The first is entered by a magnificent gate, adorned with four towers of stone and brick; on the north, or right hand of which, stands the Chapel; on the west, opposite the gate, is the Hall; and, in the angle
formed

formed by them, the Master's-Lodge; and the rest of the court, which is about 228 feet long, and 216 broad, is taken up by the apartments of the Students. The south side is rebuilt with stone, and makes a handsome appearance.

The second court is chiefly taken up with the apartments of the Fellows, only on the north a beautiful gallery, belonging to the Master's-Lodge, extends the whole length of its principal floor; quite from the Chapel in the first court, to the Library in the third. This is much the largest court, being upwards of 270 feet in length, and 240 in breadth.

From the second court we enter the third, by a grand open arch or portico; this court, which is the least of the three, is situate on the river, and has walks and groves on the opposite side, in full view. Under the apartments on the west is a commodious cloister; and, on the north, is the College Library, built by that public spirited Prelate, Archbishop Williams, who was the greatest Benefactor of his time to every literary establishment.

The Chapel, with the Ante-Chapel, is 120 feet long and twenty-seven broad, separated by the organ-gallery. The service is performed as in cathedrals; a certain number of singing men and choristers attending.

The Hall is a good room, about sixty feet long and thirty broad, adorned with fine paintings of the

Countess of Richmond, Archbishop Morton, Lady Margaret, Lord Burleigh, Archbishop Williams, Sir Ralph Hare, Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Baker, &c.

The Lodge is a grand apartment, especially the gallery, which is furnished with paintings of Members of the College, the Lords Stafford, Falkland, Jersey, Judge Maynard, and Bishop Gunning.

Adjoining to the Master's-Lodge is the Library, built by Archbishop Williams. It is a spacious room, exceedingly well furnished with scarce and valuable books in all languages, and carries more the appearance of the library of a University, than a single College. There is one class given by Matthew Prior, the Poet, which consists principally of French books, particularly history.

This College possesses every attraction, which wood, water, and green fields, can afford it. A fine stone-bridge, of no less than three arches over the sluggish Cam, leads from the College to a grand walk, flanked with lofty elms; at the end of which lies the Fellows' garden, where they have an elegant summer-house, bowling-green, and most agreeable walks, looking into the grounds of Trinity-College on one side, and an open cultivated country on the other. The paths, encompassing two small meadows on the river side, are much admired.

This College was once so crowded with Scholars, that the Students could not be accommodated with
separate

separate studies; and, when writing private letters, were obliged to cover them with their hands, to prevent over inspection*.

After :

* The Members of this College are celebrated for the origin of a term, which is in great request among the coxcombs of the day. “*To cut*”—i. e. to look an old friend in the face, and affect not to know him. The art of *cutting* was first exemplified in a comedy, publicly acted by the Students of St. John’s, in 1606, entitled, “The Return from Parnassus.” This elegant term is in equal request at the sister University.

A very degrading appellation has been long applied to the Members of St. John’s, of which I find the fullest account in an ingenious and amusing little book lately published, entitled, “*Gradus ad Cantabrigiam*.” It is there observed, that the origin of the term *Johnian Hogs*, has not been hitherto rightly ascertained. The Gentleman’s Magazine for 1795, contains this *jeu d’esprit* :

“A genius espying a coffee house waiter carrying a mess
“to a Johnian in another box, asked, if it was a dish of
“grains.—The Johnian instantly wrote on the window—

Says ——— the John’s eat grains; suppose it true,
They pay for what they eat; does he so too?”

Another writer pretends to have discovered the following
inia scarce little book of epigrams, written by one Master
James Johnson, clerk, printed in 1613.

Ta

After the addition of the third court, King James used to say, that there was no more difference between Trinity College (consisting chiefly of one great quadrangle), and St. John's, than between a shilling and two sixpences.

Among the numerous Benefactors to this College, we find Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury; the Lady Anne Brooksby; Dr. Fell; Dr. Keyton; Dr. Lupton; Dr. Downham; Robert Ducket; Robert Holytreelhelm; Dr. Linace; Dr. Thomson; Catherine, Duchess of Suffolk; Stephen Cardinal; Sir Ambrose Cave; Lord Burleigh; Lady Mildred Cecil; Sir Henry Billingsby; Dr. Gwynne; Lady Germaine; Mary, Countess of Shrewsbury; William Lord Maynard; Archbishop Williams; Sir Ralph Hare; Dr. John Newcombe, and Dr. William Powell, Masters.

To the Scholars of St. John his College.

Ye Johnishe men, that have no other care,
 Save onelie for such foode as ye prepare;
 To gorge your soule polluted trunkes withall;
 Meere swine ye bee, and such your actions all;
 Like themme ye runne, such be youre leaden pace,
 Nor soule, nor reasonne, shynethe in your face.

BISHOP

BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

GEORGE DAY, Bishop of Chichester, 1543,
35th Henry VIII.

JOHN TAYLOR, Bishop of Lincoln, 1552, 6th
Edward VI.

RALPH BARNES, Bishop of Litchfield and Co-
ventry, 1554, 2d Mary.

THOMAS WATSON, Bishop of Lincoln, 1557,
5th Mary.

JAMES PILKINGTON, Bishop of Durham, 1560,
3d Elizabeth.

ROBERT HORN, Bishop of Winchester, 1560,
3d Elizabeth.

THOMAS DAVIES, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1561,
4th Elizabeth.

RICHARD CURTIS, Bishop of Chichester, 1570,
12th Elizabeth.

RICHARD HOWLAND, Bishop of Peterborough,
1584, 27th Elizabeth.

JOHN COLDWELL, Bishop of Sarum, 1591, 34th
Elizabeth.

JOHN STILL, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1592,
35th Elizabeth.

WILLIAM MORGAN, Bishop of Landaff, 1595,
37th Elizabeth.

HUGH

HUGH BELLOT, Bishop of Chester, 1595, 37th Elizabeth.

RICHARD VAUGHAN, Bishop of Chester, 1597, 39th Elizabeth.

VALENTINE CAREY, Bishop of Exeter, 1621, 18th Jac. I.

RICHARD SENHOUSE, Bishop of Carlisle, 1624, 22d Jac. I.

RICHARD NEILE, Archbishop of York, 1631, 7th Car. I.

DAVID DOLBEN, Bishop of Bangor, 1631, 7th Car. I.

THOMAS MORTON, Bishop of Durham, 1632, 8th Car. I.

FRANCIS DEB, Bishop of Peterborough, 1634, 10th Car. I.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Archbishop of York, 1641, 17th Car. I.

JOHN GAUDEN, Bishop of Worcester, 1662, 14th Car. II.—Among Bishop Gauden's Letters *, is one from Lord Clarendon, which rather tends to confirm the opinion that this Prelate was either the author, or at least an assistant in composing the famous *Eikon Basilike*.

Speaking of that book, Lord Clarendon says:

“ The particulars you mention have, indeed, been imparted to me as a secret: I am sorry I

* University Library.

“ ever knew it; and, when it ceases to be a secret;
 “ it will please none but Mr. Milton !”

This Prelate fully expected to be rewarded with the See of Winchester; and, on that hope, built the great house on Clapham-common. The work was, indeed, carried on under the name of his brother, Sir Dennis Gauden; but, in fact, intended as a mansion for the Bishops of Winchester.

EDWARD WOOLLEY, Bishop of Clonfert, in Ireland, 1664, 16th Car. II.

PETER GUNNING, Bishop of Chichester, 1669, 21st Car. II. Translated to Ely, 1674, 16th Car. II.

WILLIAM GULSTON, Bishop of Bristol, 1678, 31st Car. II.

CAPEL WISEMAN, Bishop of Dromore, in Ireland, 1683, 35th Car. II.

FRANCIS TURNER, Bishop of Ely, 1684, 36th Car. II.

WILLIAM LLOYD, Bishop of Norwich and Worcester, 1685, 1st Jac. II.—Swift, in his Journal, says:

“ This wise Prelate turned prophet at ninety;
 “ and went to Queen Anne by appointment, to
 “ prove to her Majesty, out of Daniel and the Revelations, that four years hence there would be a
 “ war of religion; that the King of France would
 “ be a Protestant, and fight on their side; that the
 “ Popedom would be destroyed, &c. and declared
 “ that

“ that he would be content to give up his Bishopric
“ if it were not so. The Lord Treasurer (Oxford)
“ confounded the old fool sadly in his own hearing,
“ which made him very quarrelsome.”

JOHN LAKE, Bishop of Chichester, 1685, 1st
Jac. II.

THOMAS WHITE, Bishop of Peterborough, 1685,
1st Jac. II.

THOMAS WATSON, Bishop of St. David's, 1687,
3d Jac. II.

EDWARD STEELINGFLEET, Bishop of Worcester, 1689, 1st William and Mary.

ROBERT GROVE, Bishop of Chichester, 1691,
3d William and Mary.

WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1704, 3d Anne.

THOMAS BOWERS, Bishop of Chichester, 1722,
9th Geo. I.

RICHARD OSBALDESTON, Bishop of Carlisle, 1747, 18th Geo. II.

RICHARD BEADON, Bishop of Gloucester, 1789,
29th Geo. III.

JOHN ROSS, Bishop of Exeter, 1778, 18th
Geo. III.

JOHN CRADOCK, Bishop of Kilmore, in Ireland, and Archbishop of Dublin.

ROGER ASCHAM, was born near North-Allerton, in Yorkshire; and his father was butler to the noble family of Scroop. He was sent, about the
year

year 1530, to St. John's College, where he soon distinguished himself by application, and the abilities which he displayed on different occasions.

In 1548, being then University Orator, he was sent for to Court, to instruct the Lady Elizabeth (afterwards Queen), in the learned languages; and he also taught her to write that fine hand, which was so remarkable in her day.

He afterwards attended Sir Richard Morysine as Secretary, on his Embassy to the Emperor Charles the Fifth, at whose court he continued three years. He was not long after appointed Latin Secretary to King Edward the Sixth; but upon the death of that amiable Prince, lost all his preferments, being professedly of the reformed religion. The interest of his friend, Lord Paget, however prevailed, and he was made Latin Secretary to the King and Queen. The most remarkable circumstance of his life is, that though he was a decided Protestant, he yet remained in favour, not only with the Queen, but her Ministers, during the whole period of her merciless reign.

His situation of Latin Secretary was restored to him upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth; and he had the honour to continue as her Majesty's Secretary in the Greek and Latin languages.

Ascham was the brightest genius and the most finished scholar of his day. From having been pupil to Sir John Cheke, and preceptor to Queen Eli-

T

zabeth,

Elizabeth, he used to say, that he had been pupil to the greatest scholar, and preceptor to the greatest pupil in England:

His most celebrated work was his *Schoolmaster*, in which he differs, with his great predecessor Possegius, as to the use of the *virgula obliqua*; being of opinion that that punishment belonged rather to the parent than the schoolmaster. He always declared himself averse to pupils reading grammars by themselves, and labouring at rules without any knowledge of the language. He understood the principles of blank verse well; and Milton alludes to him in the short account of that species of poetry, prefixed to his *Paradise Lost*.

During his abode at the University, he was passionately fond of archery, for which he was censured; and it was upon that occasion that he wrote his *Toxophilus*, and dedicated it to Henry VIII. who settled a pension of 10*l.* *per ann.* on him. It is in many parts very whimsical; he appears to think that every man to be a complete archer, should be as learned as himself.—The *Schoolmaster* was republished by Mr. Upton, in 1711.

His Latin Epistles were first printed by Mr. Grant, in 1576, and have since passed through many editions; the best of which is the Oxford one, in 1703. They are valuable both for the style and matter, and are almost the only classical work of the kind ever written by an Englishman. He died
very

very poor, in the year 1568, much lamented by all, especially the Queen, who declared she would rather have lost ten thousand pounds. Camden says, that he had a great propensity to dicing and cock-fighting.

THOMAS SACKVILLE, Lord Buckhurst, and Earl of Dorset, was born at Buckhurst, in the County of Sussex, in the year 1536. Towards the latter end of Edward the Sixth's reign, he appears to have taken a Master of Arts degree, at Cambridge; and soon after removed to the Inner-Temple, where he studied the law, and was called to the bar.

His poetical talents were first displayed at the University; and he was too decided a votary of the Muses to relinquish his juvenile amusements. We have to lament that none of his earlier productions are preserved, which Wood tells us were much admired.

In 1557, he was a distinguished Member of the House of Commons, and about the same time wrote the *Induction*; much in the style which Spenser afterwards adopted. It was intended as an introduction to the *Myrror of Magistrates*; a work which was designed to comprehend all the unfortunate great from the beginning of our history. Lord Orford says, that our historic plays are allowed to have been founded on the heroic narratives in that book. To that plan, and to the boldness of

Lord Buckhurst's new scenes, perhaps we owe Shakspeare !

His next production was the tragedy of *Gorboduc*, the first tolerable production of that species in our language. It is, indeed*, an elegant performance, and is a perfect specimen of simplicity of style and propriety of character. It was acted before Queen Elizabeth, in 1561, with great applause, by the gentlemen of the Inner-Temple.

In 1566, Mr. Sackville made the tour of France and Italy. From some cause, which does not appear, he was imprisoned at Rome, when the news of his father's death was communicated to him; by which he became possessed of a very considerable fortune. Immediately upon obtaining his liberty, he returned to England; and soon after his arrival, received the honour of knighthood, and was created Lord Buckhurst.

He was one of the Commissioners to try the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots; and had the painful duty imposed upon him of reporting the confirmation of the sentence, and seeing it executed.

In 1587, he was sent Embassador to the States-General, in consequence of their complaints against the Earl of Leicester; whose interest was, however,

* Mr. Spence, at the instigation of Mr. Pope, republished it in 1736, with a Preface; in which he states that it is our first dramatic piece written in verse.

sufficient, to prevail on the Queen to recal and confine him to his house. From this unjust restraint he was, however, soon liberated, by the death of Leicester; being restored to favour, and, in 1513, installed a Knight of the Garter. The Queen, soon after, gave a yet more decided proof of her partiality for Lord Buckhurst; for in 1597, she caused him to be elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in direct opposition to the Earl of Essex. In 1598, he succeeded Lord Burleigh in the important office of Lord-High-Treasurer; and sat as High-Steward on the awful occasion of the trials of the Earls of Essex and Southampton.

James the First, on his accession, confirmed to him the office of Lord-High-Treasurer for life; and he was, at the same time, created Earl of Dorset.

Lord Buckhurst died suddenly, on the 19th of April, 1608, in the Council-Chamber, and was interred with great solemnity in Westminster-Abbey. He was a good poet, an able Minister, and an honest man. From him descended the present noble family of the Dorsets; and "it were needless," says Lord Orford, "to add; that he was the patriarch of a race of genius and wit."

EDWARD VERE, the seventeenth Earl of Oxford, was born about the year 1540, and educated in St. John's. He finished his education by travelling into Italy; and is said to have been the first who

brought perfumes and embroidered gloves into England. Queen Elizabeth is somewhere drawn with a pair of these gloves on her hands.

He shared in all the martial achievements of this gallant reign; and particularly distinguished himself in two tournaments before her Majesty, in 1571 and 1580. Together with Lord Buckhurst, he was one of the Commissioners appointed to try the unhappy Mary, Queen of Scots. On occasion of the Spanish Armada, he behaved with great bravery, and joined the fleet with several ships, hired and manned at his own expence.

He married the daughter of Lord Burleigh, with whom he used every persuasion to save his friend, the Duke of Norfolk; but the wary treasurer continuing immoveable, he swore in revenge, that Burleigh's daughter should suffer for her father's unrelenting spirit. He accordingly forsook her bed, and resolved on squandering away his fortune. It is evident, however, that he did not pursue this foolish intention; for the greatest part of his estate descended to his son.

He was a polite Scholar, an excellent Poet, and Comedian. Wood says, that several of his compositions were published, the very titles of which are lost. He died in the year 1604.

THOMAS NASH. He is mentioned by Langbain, Gildon, Philips, Cibber, and in the Companion to the Play-House.

It

It appears that he was educated at St. John's, where he resided seven years. He was evidently a companion of the poet Green, from being present at the fatal repast of pickled-herrings in 1592. In 1597, he was either confined, or otherwise troubled, for a comedy, on the *Isle of Dogs**, although he wrote but the first act; and the players, without his knowledge or concurrence, supplied the rest.—There is, according to Mr. Oldys, a good character of Nash in *The Return from Parnassus, or Scourge of Simony*, acted by the Students of St. John's, in 1606.

Nash more effectually discouraged and nonplused Penry, the most notorious ante-prelate, Will Harvey, the astrologer, and his adherents, than all the serious writers that attacked them.—He was a man of learning, and had a style very fluent in the bantering way. He died about the year 1600, aged sixty-two. His character is that of a man of humour, a bitter satyrift, and no contemptible poet.

JOHN DEE. This famous Mathematician and Astrologer was born in 1527, and in 1542 sent to St. John's College. He there distinguished himself by his unremitted application to the study of Mathematics, particularly Astronomy, for five years; after which he visited Holland, that he might have the advantage of conversing with several eminent men

on the Continent. After staying there about twelve months, he returned to Cambridge; but again left England, some suspicion having arisen among the wise men of the University, that he was a conjurer; principally occasioned by his exhibiting a piece of machinery, representing the Scarabæus flying up to Jupiter with a man, and a basket of victuals on its back.

He resided about two years at the University of Louvain, where he was held in high estimation, and visited by many people of rank. He afterwards read lectures at the College of Rheims, on Euclid's Elements, with great applause.

On his return to England, he was introduced, by Secretary Cecil, to King Edward, who allowed him a pension of 100 crowns, which he relinquished for the Rectory of Upton-upon-Severn. In Queen Mary's reign, he was accused of holding some correspondence with the Lady Elizabeth's servants, and of practising against the Queen's life by enchantment; in consequence of which he underwent a tedious confinement, and did not obtain his liberty until 1555.

On Queen Elizabeth's accession, Dee was, by her Majesty's command, consulted by Lord Robert Dudley, concerning the propitious day for her coronation. On this occasion, Elizabeth made him mighty promises, which she never performed. In 1571, however, being dangerously ill at Loraine, she

He sent two physicians to his assistance.—On his return to his native country, he settled at Mortlake, in Surry; where he prosecuted his studies with unremitting ardour, and collected a valuable library, which was afterwards dispersed.

On the Queen's illness in 1578, Dee was sent abroad, to consult with the German Physicians, Philosophers, and Astrologers, on the occasion; and performed a journey of 1500 miles by sea and land, in the space of 100 days.

His next employment was more rational. The Queen, being desirous to be informed concerning her title to those countries which had been newly discovered, commanded him to examine records, and furnish her with proper geographical descriptions, which he performed to her satisfaction. He next wrote on the reformation of the Calendar a sensible and learned treatise; which did not, however, take place, until the reign of George II.

Hitherto reason and science seemed to have counterpoised his extravagance; but he must from this time be considered merely as an enthusiastic necromancer and credulous alchymist; having, in 1581, formed an acquaintance with one Edward Kelly, with whose assistance he performed divers incantations, and maintained a regular intercourse with spirits. His most intimate friends, of that class, were the angels Raphael and Gabriel; one of them having presented him with a black speculum, in which

which his angels and demons appeared as often as he summoned them; and Kelley's business was to record their answers. This speculum, however, turned out to be nothing but a polished piece of canal coal, which was lately in the possession of Lord Orford. Butler, in *Hudibras*, says:

Kelly did all his feats upon
The devil's looking-glass, a stone.

The Rosicrucian Philosophy of these learned madmen was, it seems, equally calculated for profit and pleasure. One of the angels told Kelly, that a community of wives was an indispensable part of their institution.

In 1583, Albert Laski, a Polish nobleman, and Palatine of Siradia, then in England, was so charmed with the feats of Dee and his companion, that he persuaded them to accompany him to his native country; where some time elapsed before he discovered himself abused by their idle pretensions. They afterwards visited Rodolph, King of Bohemia, who, though a credulous man, was soon disgusted with their nonsense.

They met with no better reception from the King of Poland, but succeeded in duping a rich Bohemian nobleman.

Dee having quarrelled with his companion in iniquity, returned to England, where he was once more

more graciously received by the Queen. He died at his house at Mortlake, in 1608, in the eighty-first year of his age.

Dee was certainly a man of extensive learning, particularly in Mathematics; but vain, credulous, and enthusiastic—and alternately a dupe and cheat. The celebrated Dr. Hook took it into his head to prove that his Journal, published by Casaubon, was entirely cryptographical; concealing his political transactions, and that he was employed by Queen Elizabeth as a spy. The Doctor was, however, certainly mistaken.

Eight of his works were published, and forty ~~for~~ remain in MSS. in the different public libraries. That a man of such extensive learning, particularly a Mathematician, should entertain such ridiculous notions of spirits, and other trumpery, is perfectly inconceivable.

Sir JOHN CHEKE. This celebrated Grammarian, Statesman, and Divine, was born at Cambridge, and educated at St. John's. He was principally instrumental in reforming the pronunciation of the Greek language; being first chosen Lecturer, and afterwards Professor. He was afterwards, jointly with Sir Anthony Cooke, appointed by King Henry the Eighth Latin tutor to Prince Edward; and on the accession of his Royal Pupil to the Crown, was rewarded with a pension of 100 marks, and obtained several considerable grants.

He

He was also knighted, and successively made Chief Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber, Chamberlain of the Exchequer for life, Clerk of the Council, Secretary of State, and Privy-Counsellor. These honours were, however, of short duration. Having acted as Secretary to the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, for the nine days of her reign, he was sent to the Tower by Queen Mary, and deprived of great part of his property.

In 1554, he was released, and obtained a licence to travel abroad. At Strasburg, he was reduced to the necessity of reading Greek Lectures for his subsistence. In 1556, in an evil hour, he set out to meet his wife at Brussels; but, before he could reach that city, was seized by order of Philip II. thrown into a waggon, and thus shamefully conducted to a ship, which conveyed him to the Tower of London.—Religion was the cause; and two Romish Priests piously endeavoured to work his conversion, but without success. He was at last visited by Fleckenham, who told him from the Queen, that he must either *comply or burn*. This powerful argument had the desired effect: he complied, and his lands were, upon certain conditions, restored.

Remorse, however, soon put an end to his days. He died in September, 1557, and was buried at St. Alban's. His friend, Dr. Walter Haddon, wrote an inscription on his tomb, which concludes with these two lines:

Gemma

*Gemma Britanna fuit, tam magnum nulla tulerunt
Tempora Theſaurum, tempora nulla ferent.*

Sir John Cheke was certainly the politeſt ſcholar of his age.

WILLIAM CECIL, Lord BURLEIGH, Lord High Treafurer and Prime Miniſter of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This greateſt of Engliſh ſtateſmen was born in 1520, and received the early part of his education in the Grammar-School at Grantham; and, in 1535, was entered of St. John's, Cambridge. In 1541, he entered of the Society of Gray's-Inn, with an intention to ſtudy the-law; but had not been long there when an accident happened, which gave a new turn to his purſuits.

O'Neil, the famous Iriſh chief, had brought with him to Court two Chaplains, violent bigots to the Romiſh faith; with whom, when viſiting his father, young Cecil had a warm diſpute, in which he diſplayed uncommon abilities. The King heard of it, and deſired to ſee him; when he was ſo pleaſed with his converſation, that he deſired his father to chooſe a place for him; who accordingly requeſted the reverſion of *Cuſtos Brevium*, which Mr. Cecil, ſoon after the acceſſion of Edward the Sixth, poſſeſſed, being then worth about 240*l.* a year.

In 1547, the Proteſtor appointed him Maſter of Requeſts; and, on the expedition againſt the Scots,

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he attended his noble patron. At the battle of Marston, his life was miraculously preserved by a friend, who, seeing the direction of a cannon-ball almost spent, pushed him out of its reach; but, in doing so, had his own arm shattered to pieces by the ball.

In 1548, he was made Secretary of State; but suffered in the disgrace of the Protector Somerset, and was sent prisoner to the Tower. In 1551, he was restored to his office, knighted, and sworn of the Privy-Council; and, in 1553, made Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, with an annual fee of 100 marks.

On Queen Mary's accession, though he had prudently avoided interfering in Lady Jane Grey's unfortunate attempt, he was dismissed his employment, not choosing to change his religion.

Although, in this reign, he often opposed the Ministry in the House of Commons with great freedom and firmness, he yet had the address to steer through a very dangerous sea without shipwreck.

Queen Elizabeth's accession dispelled the cloud which had hung over his fortunes. He had long maintained a regular correspondence with that Princess; and, on the very day she was proclaimed, presented her with a list of twelve articles most necessary for immediate dispatch. Being sworn a Privy-Counsellor, and made Secretary of State, his first advice was to call a Parliament, and to form the

the legal establishment of a national church. His next concern was to restore the value of the coin, which had been considerably debased.

Having effected these important objects, and suppressed a formidable rebellion in the north, as a reward for these services, he was made Master of the Wards, created Baron Burleigh, honoured with the Garter, and raised to the office of Lord-High-Treasurer.

From this period he continued to fill these high and most important offices in the state for forty years, and guided the helm of government during the most glorious periods of our history. If the execution of Mary Queen of Scots be unjustifiable, Lord Burleigh was blamable; for he was undoubtedly active, and advised the whole affair; but as the general tenor of his conduct shews him to have been an honest man and a conscientious minister, he probably thought it necessary to the peace of the nation and the security of the Queen.

He died on the 4th of August, 1598, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and was interred in the family vault at Stamford, where a magnificent tomb was erected to his memory.

Lord Burleigh was doubtless a man of singular abilities, indefatigable application, inviolable attachment to the interests of Elizabeth, and one of the most upright Ministers ever recorded in the annals of his country. Notwithstanding his long enjoy-

ment of such lucrative offices, he left only an estate of 4,000*l.* *per ann.* 11,000*l.* in money, and about 14,000*l.* in other effects. It is true he had four places of residence, lived splendidly, and at his favourite retirement, at Theobalds, frequently entertained the Queen at great expence. Not the least useful effect of his long administration, was the abolition of many scandalous abuses.

BEN JONSON. This greatest Dramatic Poet of his age, was born in the year 1573, and finished his education at St. John's. His motley history is open for a period of six years, from his leaving the University to 1608, when he produced his first play. He * appears, within this time, to have been a bricklayer, player, soldier, and forming himself for a poet. In the first capacity, it is confidently said, that he worked in the building of Lincoln's-Inn: and Decker, in his *Histriomastix* †, reproaches him with having left his trade as a mortar-treader, to become a player, which he could not set a good face upon, and so was cashiered. He also says that Ben performed the part of Zuliman, at the Paris Garden, in Southwark; that he ambled by a play-waggon in the highway, and performed mad Jeron-

* See a letter, among Dr. Birch's MSS. in the British Museum, from Mr. Lewis Theobald to the Doctor.

† Published in 1602, and designed as a reply to Ben's "Poetaster."

nymo's part, to get service among the mimics. His name does not appear before any play, never having risen to a higher station than that of stroller.

A soldier he appears to have been from his own words; for having disoblged the officers in the character of Captain Tucca, and finding himself obliged to make an apology, he did it in an epigram, at the end of his Poetafter, directed to true soldiers, in these words:

I swear by your true friend, my Muse, I love
Your great profession, which I once did prove;
And did not shame it with my actions then,
No more than I dare now do with my pen.

Decker hints at his valour, and being a man of the sword. This alludes to a fatal accident which befel Ben, and had better be passed over in silence.

Wood seems to be erroneous in stating that he travelled as tutor to a son of Sir Walter Raleigh; for he was Poet-Laureat in 1603, and regularly produced a play every year after, and at this time Sir Walter's son was only seventeen. He also appears wrong in asserting, that the laureatship was from the first 100*l.* a year; being, during the whole reign of James the First, only 100 marks, and a butt of sack, commuted for 30*l.*; as appears from Ben's petition to Charles I. in which he prays and intreats the King

To make
Of your grace, for goodness sake,
Those your father's marks, your pounds.

This request was granted, with the addition of a tierce of Canary wine.

Ben Jonson, though the greatest dramatic poet of his age, borrowed freely from the ancients, with whom he was very conversant, and first brought critical learning into fashion. He possesses as many defects in tragedy as excellencies in comedy; and the latter are even very confined.

In Jonson, we see the power of industry: in Shakspeare, the force of genius. What appears to be written with great facility, is, in fact, the effect of uncommon labour; and he is totally deficient in harmony and measure. He died in 1637, aged sixty-three, and has a monument erected to his memory in Westminster-Abbey.

LUCIUS CAREY Lord Viscount FALKLAND.—Lord Clarendon, who had every opportunity of being well acquainted with this accomplished nobleman, has drawn him the finest and most perfect character of any in his admirable history. It is an assemblage of almost every virtue and excellency which can dignify or adorn a man. Lord Orford says, that, being elected at a very early age, a Member of the House of Commons, an old Member, on his entering that venerable grave Assembly, exclaimed;

claimed, "What does he here? He has not yet sown his wild oats:" Upon which Lord Falkland dryly answered, "I have come then where there are plenty of geese to pick them up!" The story may be true; but Scaliger and Lipsius both attribute the same answer to Buchanan, on a similar remark being made on his entering an assembly of learned divines on the Continent.

The most considerable of Lord Falkland's works, is "A Discourse of the Infallibility of the Church of Rome." It is written in an easy and familiar style, without the least affectation of learning. Swift* says that when he doubted whether a word were perfectly intelligible or no, he used to consult one of his lady's chamber-maids, (not the waiting woman because she might be conversant in romances), and by her judgment was guided whether to receive it or reject it †.

Lord STAFFORD, a man of the greatest worth and probity, received his education at St. John's College. He fell a victim to the perjured villainy of Oates. On his trial he made a solemn and pathetic speech, protesting his innocence; but he was con-

* A letter to a young Clergyman.

† I had once, in my own possession, a most humorous Journal of a tour into Holland in his own hand writing; and also an account of a secret Embassy into France, with some very good epigrams.

demned by a considerable majority, and beheaded on the 19th December, 1680.

Dr. MARTIN LISTER. He was the most distinguished Member of the Royal Society during the reign of Charles II. and wrote many valuable papers in their transactions; and also several books on medicine and natural philosophy. His *Book of Shells**, in two volumes folio, is the most valuable of his works. The plates were engraved principally from drawings made by his two daughters in the Ashmolean Collection. For his attention to this beautiful part of Natural History, he was severely ridiculed by Dr. King†, and others. Jupiter has, for much the same reason, been ridiculed by Lucian for spending so large a portion of his time in painting the wings of butterflies. He also wrote a very interesting account of a Journey to Paris.

THOMAS OTWAY. No poet ever affected the passion with a more masterly hand, or was better acquainted with all the avenues to the human heart. He knew and felt all its emotions. He can rouse us into rage, and melt us into pity and tenderness. His language is that of nature, the simplest imaginable, and he equally avoids the rant of Lee and the

* It was re-published with improvements by the late Mr. William Huddesford, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum.

† See Dr. King's Journey to London, published under the fictitious name of *Serbiere*.

pomp of Dryden. His tragedies have always been received with the loudest applause, and with tears of approbation. He died in all the misery of extreme poverty, on the 14th April, 1685.

MATTHEW PRIOR was born in July, 1664, and was entered of St. John's College, at the age of 18.

He soon burst from an obscure origin to the height of reputation, and his "City Mouse and Country Mouse," which he wrote in conjunction with Mr. Montague, afterwards Lord Halifax, procured him more solid advantages than the pleasure of fretting Dryden. In 1691 he filled the high situation of Secretary to the Congress at the Hague, to form the grand alliance against France, and in 1697, was Secretary to the Embassy at Ryswyck.

In 1700 he published his "Carmen Seculare," one of the most splendid of his compositions. Thus he was eminent both for his abilities and station; but Pope thought him only qualified to make verses, and Dr. Johnson thinks that opinion right. He was certainly well versed in matters of trade, but his life was irregular, negligent and sensual. Scarcely any one has written so much, and translated so little; but the variety of his writings has made him popular. His "Alma," written in imitation of Hudibras, is rather to be praised for correctness and industry than for comprehension or activity of fancy. He is certainly the most correct of our English poets. He has no careless lines, and occasionally neither wanted

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wisdom as a statesman, or elegance as a poet. From his correspondence his character appears to have been friendly, open and candid. With Swift, and the other literary men of his day, he was very intimate and beloved by them all. None of his employments, however, enabled him to realize an independence, and he was forced, towards the latter part of his life, to publish his works by subscription, by which he raised a sufficient sum to purchase a comfortable annuity.

AMBROSE PHILLIPS. The first production of this poet, when at St. John's College, were some verses on the death of Queen Mary. His pastorals were published in 1708, but it was not until the appearance of his play of "The Distressed Mother," that he became high in the ranks of literature, being from that time well known in all the witty and political clubs of the day. Phillips being a zealous Whig, was made a Commissioner of the Lottery on the accession of the Hanover Family, and was also Secretary to the Primate Boulter in Ireland. In 1733, he was made a Judge of the Prerogative Court, and died in 1749, in his 78th year. He was a man of courage, but had a pompous haughty manner. His writings want force and comprehension, but his numbers are smooth and sprightly, and his diction is seldom faulty. Dr. Johnson says that "he has added nothing to English poetry, yet at least half his book deserves to be read: perhaps he

He valued most himself that part which the critic would reject."

THOMAS BAKER. This learned ornament of St. John's College, was born at Lanchester, in the county of Durham, in the year 1656. He enjoyed this fellowship from this college till the accession of the present royal family, when, on refusing to take the oaths, he was ejected on the 20th of January, 1716. From that period he lived a perfect recluse, seldom going farther than the college walks, or a coffee-house in an evening. The only book of his own, which Mr. Baker ever published, was his "Reflections on Learning," and that appeared anonymously. It went through no less than eight impressions. It is written with great purity of style, and evinces much learning, but is inconclusive in point of argument. He lays it down as a maxim, that "we should have more learning if we had fewer books," and declares that he wrote with an honest design of lessening the number. The manuscripts, however, which he left, sufficiently shew how penetrating, accurate, and laborious he was: they extend to no less than forty-two manuscript volumes, all written with his own hand, and relate almost entirely to the University of Cambridge. They were certainly intended as the materials for an *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*; and, in his hands, such a work must have been a masterly performance; for with all the care and industry of Wood, he had a fine
genius,

genius, and wrote a correct style, equally removed from the stiffness of a sententious writer, and from that luxuriancy which produces long and languid periods. But he had yet greater qualities for such a work; calmness of mind, candour of heart, and a most unsuspected integrity. Of his own college he wrote a most complete history, as far as it goes; and he displays much research, great judgment, zeal, and attachment to the college, loyalty to the civil and ecclesiastical constitutions, and candour and liberality to all parties. The whole of these valuable manuscripts were sold by Mr. Baker to Edward Earl of Oxford, then Lord Harley, for the trifling sum of 2l. 2s. 6d. and are now in the Harleian Library. Mr. Baker corresponded with all the learned men of his time, and assisted every one who applied to him, in any work on which he might be engaged; particularly Pere Courayer, in his "Defence of English Ordination." It was his custom in every book he read, to make observations, and set down an account of the author, or any other interesting remark, by which he enriched them extremely, particularly the well-known treatise on "Hereditary Right," which is now in the University Library, and many others in St. John's.

Warburton, speaking of him, says—"The people of St. John's almost adore the man. There is much in him to esteem, much to pity, and nothing (but his virtue and learning) to envy. He has all the justice at present done to him, which few people

of merit have till they are dead." And Mr. Nelson (in his *Life of Bishop Bull*), says:—"Amidst all those extraordinary talents with which God has blessed Mr. Baker, it never appeared that he valued himself or despised others; for though his natural endowments were of no ordinary size, and were wonderfully improved by study and application, his great learning was tempered with that modest and humble opinion of it, that it thereby shone with greater lustre."

His death was what he desired, preceded by no sickness and very little pain: it happened on the 2d of July, 1740, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.—His friend, the learned and reverend Mr. Cole, (who, by his will, left 10*l.* to buy a black marble slab for a monument to his departed friend), in a letter to Dr. Waterland, says:—"We have lately lost here an excellent man, who lived and died in that pleasurable kind of life, of entertaining himself and serving distant friends in a literary way. I am just come from hearing a fine panegyric on him from St. Mary's pulpit (by Mr. Clarke). He lived to a great age; but so lived, as to make it necessary for those he leaves behind him, to think he died too soon."

He was, indeed, most universally lamented. His life was irreproachable, his conversation entertaining and improving, and his countenance pleasing and venerable.

Among the other learned men educated in this College, are George Seaton *; Ralph Barnes; George Bullock; Dr. Cave; Dr. Collins; Dr. Stillingfleet; William Morgan, translator of the Bible into Welch; John Knewstubs; William Whitacre; Thomas Moreton; Dr. Edwards; Dr. Jenkin; Dr. Bentley †; Lord Gainborough; Duke of Chandos; Earl of Exeter; Earl of Malton, afterwards Marquis of Rockingham, and Lord Craven.

The Society, at present, consists of a Master,

* This George Seaton was a Scotchman, and seems to have been very unfairly obtruded upon the College, by the royal mandate of James I. The following is a copy of the letter:

James Rex.

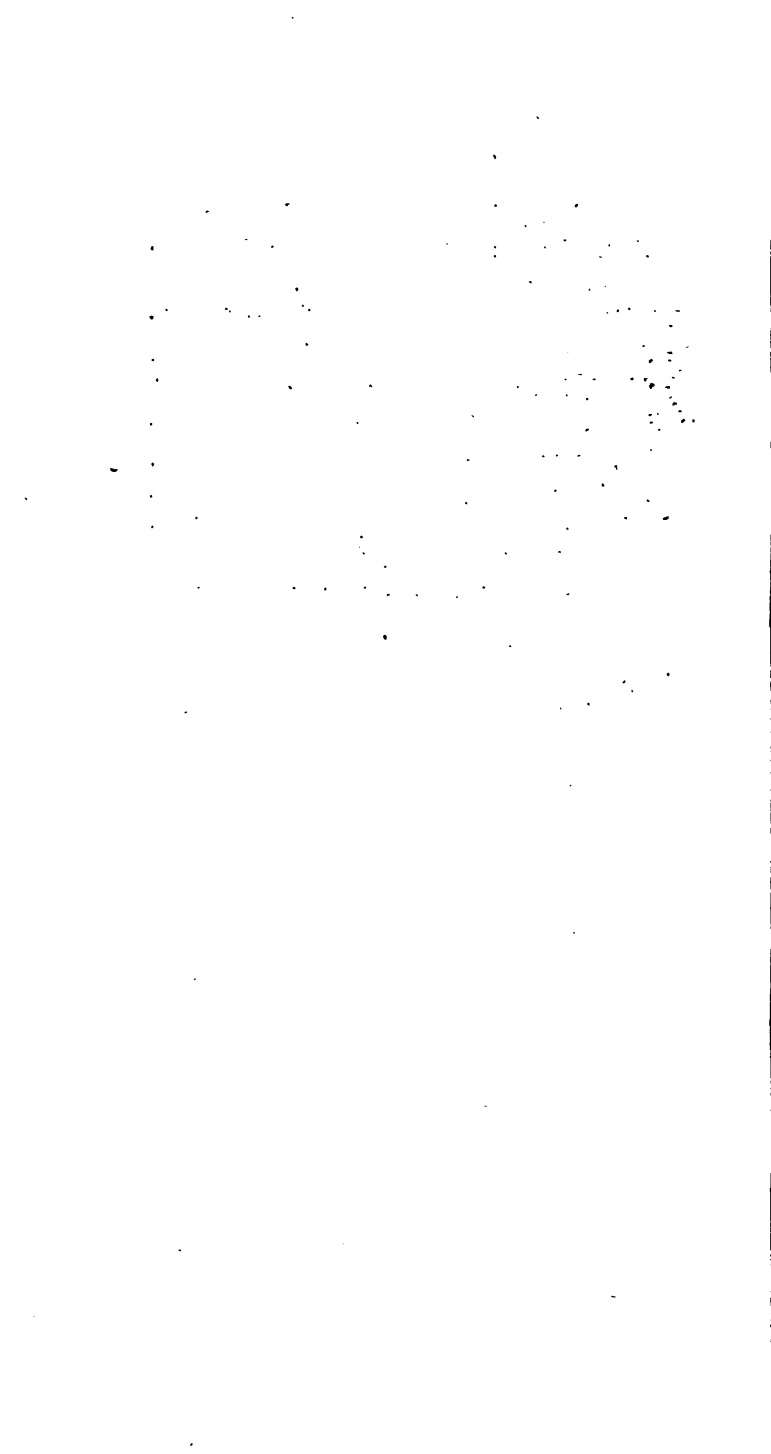
Trusty and well beloved we greet you well; The bearer hereof George Seaton, Master of Arts, intending to fellow the studie of Divinity, we are well pleased to further his honest designe in that poynte. And have thought good by these presents to recommend him unto you, willing and requiring you to admit him to a Fellowship in your Colledge, wherein if no place be presently voyd, it is our pleasure that he shall have the first which shall happen to be voyd hereafter, notwithstanding any Statute or Constitution of your Colledge made to the contrarie. Given at our Mannor of Theobalds, the 10th of March, 1619.

To the Master and Fellows of St. John's College.

† See Trinity College.

sixty-one Fellows, above one hundred Scholars, and many Exhibitioners: the whole number above five hundred. Visitor, the Bishop of Ely.

This College seems to have suffered more severely under the scourge of the Oliverians, than any other. They seized, in ancient coins, to the value of 22*l.* according to weight (probably of silver, the value of which, at 5*s.* the ounce, comes to that sum), and the communion plate. They plundered the College for sixteen months together; and converted the old Court (which, before the other was built, contained above 300 Students at a time), into a prison, for his Majesty's loyal subjects.





MAGDALEN COLLEGE



EDW^d STAFFORD DUKE of BUCKINGHAM.



Magdalen College.

THIS College is the only one on the north side of the river, and in that part of the town called Castle-End. The largest Court is about 111 feet long, and 78 broad; the Chapel and Master's-Lodge being on the north, and the Hall on the east. The second Court is handsome, and more removed from the noise of the town. On the north-east is a handsome stone building, with a Cloister in front; and the Fellows' apartments in the north and south wings.

The Chapel, which is extremely neat, is about forty-eight feet long, eighteen broad, and of a proportionable height. The Altar-piece, of plaister of Paris, representing the Resurrection, in alto relievo, by the ingenious Mr. Collins, is worthy of observation.

The Hall is forty-five feet long, eighteen broad, and twenty-one high; having a good Gallery and Combination-Room at the south end.

The old Library, in the north-east angle of the

first Court, is well furnished with printed books and manuscripts. Over the Cloister, in the second Court, is an invaluable Library, with this inscription and motto :—

BIBLIOTHECA PEPYSIANA.

“ Mens cujusque is est quisque.”

In this collection are the books and manuscripts of Samuel Pepys, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty, in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.; a man who did more to reduce the complicated business of this department, and perfect the administration of the English Navy, than any who either preceded or have succeeded him. They consist of a large collection of Acts of State, Books, and Manuscripts, relating to Maritime Affairs, in several reigns. There is also, in this Library, a great number of curious prints and drawings, by the most celebrated masters in Europe.

The original Founder of this College was EDWARD STAFFORD, Duke of Buckingham, son of Henry, the preceding Duke, who was beheaded in the reign of Richard III.—Edward was restored to his father's honours and estate, and became the distinguished favourite of Henry the Eighth. He attended that monarch at his famous interview with Francis the First, and vied with the rival Sovereigns
in

in pomp and splendour. He was, however, rapidly thrown from the height of glory ; being suspected, and consequently accused, by Wolsey, of a design to claim the succession to the crown, upon the mere circumstance of one Hopkins having prophesied that Henry would die without male issue. He was declared guilty, and executed on Tower-hill, on the 17th of May, 1521.

His destruction may more probably be attributed to his being Lord High Constable, the greatness of that situation always exciting suspicion ; and this supposition is corroborated by the circumstance of his being the last who held that office. It is also probable that Wolsey wished to destroy his rival favourite ; for, having one day had the impudence to dip his fingers in the basin, which Buckingham held for the King to wash his hands in, the Duke, to shew his sense of the insult, poured some of the water into the Cardinal's shoes. Wolsey, enraged at this, threatened, on the first occasion, to *sit* on Buckingham's *skirts*.

The latter, on his next appearing in the royal presence, came in a jacket without any skirts ; and, upon the King's enquiring the reason, told him, with an air of pleasantry, that it was merely to disappoint the Cardinal, by putting it out of his power to perform his threat.

The College, however, not being legally completed on the Duke's death (as was pretended in the
case

case of Christ Church, Oxford, founded by Wolsey), THOMAS Lord AUDLEY, Baron of Walden, and Lord High Chancellor of England, obtained a grant from Henry VIII. incorporated the Society by the name of "The Master and Fellows of St. Mary Magdalen College in the fair University of Cambridge," and endowed it with lands for the maintenance of a Master and four Fellows; which number has since been increased to sixteen, by the benefactions of Mr. Dennis, in 1543; Mr. Spendloffe, of Lincoln, in 1584; Sir Christopher Ray, Lord-Chief-Justice of the Common-Pleas, in 1587; and, at his death in 1592, the Countess of Warwick, daughter of the said Sir Christopher, in 1624; Mr. John Smith, President of the College, in 1637; and the Rev. Mr. Drue Drury, in 1698.

Several good Fellowships and Exhibitions were founded by John Hughs, Chancellor of Bangor, in 1543; Mr. Roberts, in 1591; Godfrey Fuljamb, Esq. in 1604; Mr. William Holmes, in 1656; Dr. Duport, Master of this College, in 1679; Dr. Milner, Vicar of Bexhill, in Suffex, in 1722; and his sister, Mrs. Milner; Dr. Millington, Vicar of Kensington, in 1724; and his brother, Mr. James Millington.

The most considerable contributors to the new building were Dr. Gabriel Quadring, D. D. Rector of Dry Drayton, and Master of this College; Earl of Anglesea; Sir Thomas Sanderson, afterwards
Lord

Lord Castleton; James, Earl of Suffolk; Bishop Rainbow; Samuel Pepys, Esq.; Bishop Cumberland; Charles Seymour; Duke of Somerset; Lord North and Grey; Dr. Duport; Sir Edward Sawyer, Attorney-General.

Some will have it that the surname of the second Founder, Lord Audley, is contained in Maudlin, the common appellation of this College; thus: *M' AUDLEY'N*. Another writer supposes that it originated from their *wine-less* lives, and drinking *too* to excess; which is certainly corroborated by the evidence of Fuller, as to their regularity; for he says, that—

“ Though the Scholars of this College are farthest from the Schools, yet they are remarkable for being first there; and are entirely removed from all town temptations, being cut off from the continent of Cambridge by the river, and having the rose-garden on the one side, and (what is no rose), a smoking brewhouse belonging to Jesus on the other.”

The Members of this College seem also to have acquired the nickname of *Simeonites*, from what cause I cannot exactly find out. The reverend and *pious* Charles Simeon, M.A. Fellow of King's, from whom the appellation takes its rise, was the venerated inventor of “ *Skeletons of Sermons!* ”

BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

GEORGE LLOYD, Bishop of Chester, 1604, 2d Jac. I.

JOHN BRIDGMAN, Bishop of Chester, 1619, 17th Jac. I.

EDWARD RAINBOW, Bishop of Carlisle, 1664, 16th Charles II. This learned and eloquent Divine was ejected from the Mastership of this College for not signing the Engagement in 1650, but restored in 1660. He first displayed the quickness and brilliancy of his parts by an extemporaneous speech at a public act, when called upon to supply the place of the prevaricator, who had been pulled down by the Vice-Chancellor for his scurrility.

He, on many occasions afterwards, displayed his superior eloquence in the pulpit; but his style was too florid, and even bordered upon affectation, which he afterwards corrected. He was a man of polite manners, uncommon learning, and of exemplary piety. His charities were numerous and well applied. He died on the 26th of March, 1684.

RICHARD CUMBERLAND, Bishop of Peterborough, 1691, 3d William and Mary. This learned Prelate was the author of a valuable book on the law of nature and nations, and of several other works.

RICHARD

RICHARD CLAYTON, D. D. Master of St. John's, and Dean of Peterborough.

JOHN PEACHEL, Master, suspended by the Ecclesiastical Commission, in 1667, when he was Vice-Chancellor.

DANIEL WATERLAND, D. D. Chancellor of York and Archdeacon of Middlesex.

Dr. HOLINS.

Earl of ANGLESEA.

Lord NORTH and GREY.

Sir THOMAS SANDERSON, afterwards Lord Castleton.

Dr. WILLIAM SHERLOCK, Bishop of London. He wrote more pieces against Popery than any other of his cotemporaries. Dr. South, his adversary, on the dispute concerning the Trinity, acknowledged his merit in the Popish controversy, though in nothing else.

Sir ROBERT SAWYER, Attorney-General, from 1681 to 1687; during which period he shewed himself, upon many important occasions, a most judicious and expert lawyer, and a no less useful man. He formed himself after the Lord-Chief-Baron Hale, under whom he practised, and of whom he was a just admirer. Like that excellent person, he was a man of general learning, and possessed an integrity which nothing could corrupt. James soon dismissed him from the office of Attorney-General, perceiving that he could not be prevailed upon to pervert the laws

laws to purposes never intended by the Legislature. He has been justly censured for his harsh treatment of Lord Russell on his trial; which appeared still stronger, when contrasted with the gentleness and candour of Pemberton. He died at Highcleer, in Hampshire, 1692.

The Earls of SUFFOLK, and several others of that family, descended from the Founder, Lord Audley, were educated at this College.

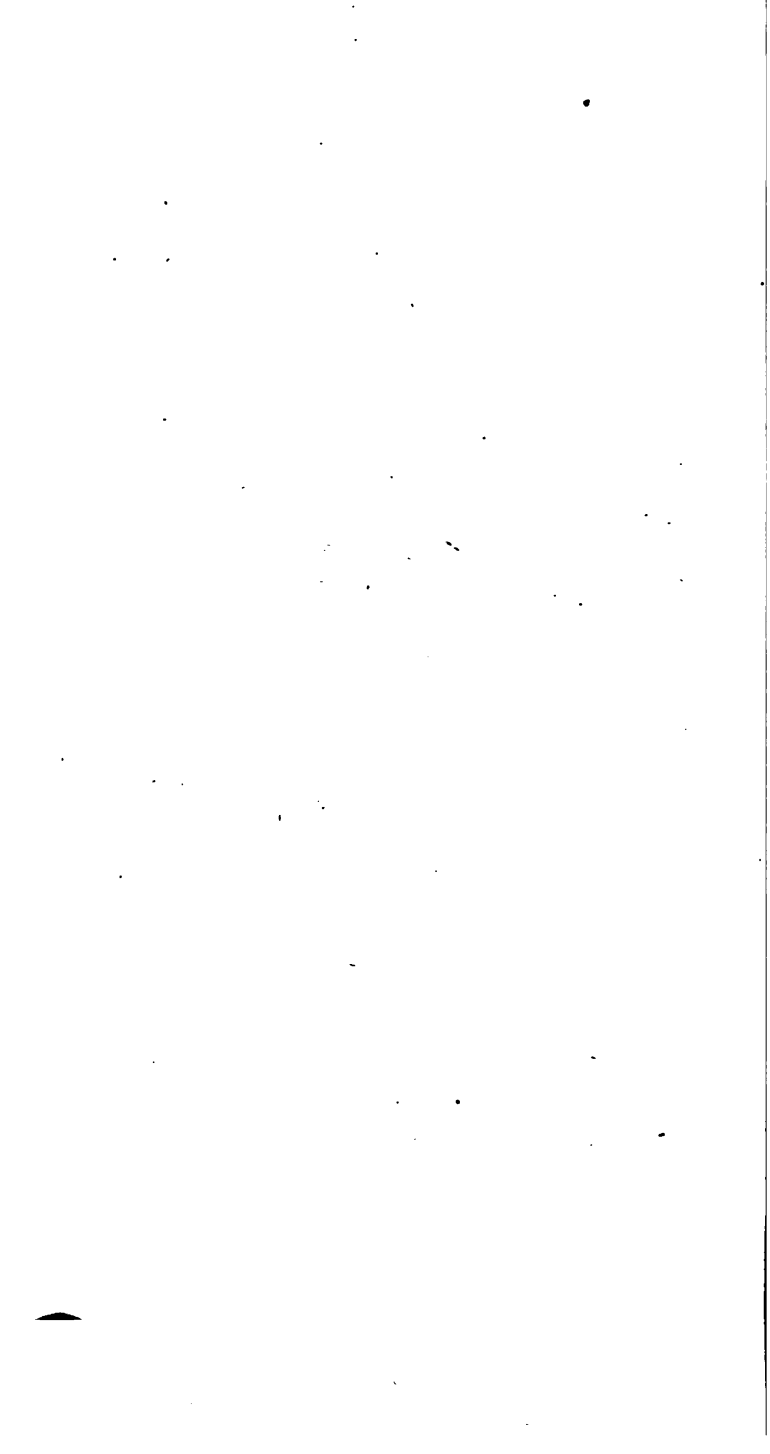
The Society, at present, consists of a Master, sixteen Fellows, forty Scholars and Exhibitioners. Number, in general, about fifty-five. Visitor, Lord Howard.



TRINITY COLLEGE



HENRY 8TH.



Trinity College.

TRINITY College is situate between the high street on the east, and the river Cam on the west; having St. John's College on the north, and Caius College on the south, and contains two spacious quadrangles.

The first Court, next the street, is much the largest, being 344 feet in length on the west side, and 325 on the east; 287 feet broad on the south side, and 256 on the north. It has a magnificent gate*, which is the entrance from the street; and another gate, adorned with four lofty towers, called Queen's-gate, on the south. The Chapel, the Master's-Lodge, and the Hall, form near one half of this grand quadrangle; in the middle of which is a beautiful conduit of an octagonal figure, supported by pillars, which supplies the College with excellent water, always running, conveyed thither by a subterraneous aqueduct a mile in length.

* On the top of this tower was Sir Isaac Newton's Observatory, lately taken down.

The south end of the west side has been rebuilt in an elegant style, and is a specimen of the manner in which it is proposed to rebuild the whole quadrangle. In this building are the new Combination-rooms; the largest of which is very neatly fitted up and adorned with the paintings of his grace, Charles Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University, in full robes of the Order of the Garter, painted by Dance; and John, Marquis of Granby, leaning on his horse, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, being presents from Charles Lord Granby, then Member of Parliament for the University, and now Duke of Rutland; and a painting of Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Rochester.

The second Court, which was built by Dr. Thomas Nevill, Dean of Canterbury, Master of this College, and called Nevill's Court, measures 228 feet on the south side, 223 on the north, 132 on the east, and 148 on the west. The greatest part of the south and north sides having been rebuilt, and the other parts much altered and beautified with a balustrade, and other ornaments, this Court is esteemed the most elegant; being encompassed on three sides by a spacious piazza, over which are the Library and apartments of the Students; the Hall forming the east side of the Court, in the front of which is a grand tribunal upon a terrace, with an handsome flight of steps and balustrade. The area, in the middle, is laid out in one beautiful large

large grass plat, with a neat border of stone round it.

The Chapel is a grand and elegant structure, 204 feet in length, including the ante-chapel, and thirty-three feet eight inches broad on the inside; the height forty-three feet seven inches. A beautiful simplicity reigns throughout the building. The Altar-piece is a fine painting by West; the subject St. Michael driving the rebellious Angels out of Heaven, which was put up at the expence of the late Right Rev. Dr. John Hinchliffe, Lord Bishop of Peterborough, and Master of the College: on each side of the Altar are two fine pieces of old painting, representing the figures of our Saviour and St. John the Baptist on one side, and the Virgin Mary and Elizabeth, the mother of St. John, on the other, in niches finely painted in perspective. It is adorned with elegant stalls, and a noble organ-gallery, which separates the Chapel from the Ante-Chapel. Here are singing men and choristers as in a cathedral, and a most admirable organ; and there is no place where the audience are more agreeably entertained with solemn church-music: nor is the eye less delighted than the ear, from the great number of Students ranged in regular order, in this noble oratory; which is illuminated in the evening by a vast number of wax lights.

In the ante-chapel stands, erected at the expence of the late Master, Dr. Smith, a noble statue of

Sir Isaac Newton, executed by the celebrated Roubiliac, and is esteemed an admirable piece of statuary *.

Near the Chapel stands the Master's-Lodge, in which are very grand apartments, fit for the reception of a prince; and here the King always resides, and is entertained, whenever he visits Cambridge. The Judges also, in their circuits, make this their residence during the Assizes.

The Hall, at the south end of the Master's-Lodge, is suitable to the other public buildings; being upwards of 100 feet long, forty broad, and fifty high, with two grand bow windows of an extraordinary depth. It is adorned with the portraits of Sir Henry Spelman; Lord-Chief-Justice Coke; Sir Francis Bacon Lord Verulam, Lord-Chancellor of England in the reign of King James I.; Bishop Pearson; Bishop Wilkins; Mr. Ray; Mr. Cowley; Lord Ruffel; Sir Isaac Newton; the Earl of Mac-

* On the pedestal is this Latin inscription:

Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit.

We may, indeed, say:

“ He, belov'd

Of Heaven! whose well-purg'd, penetrative eye,

The mystic veil transpiercing inly scan'd

The rising, moving, wide, established frame.”

clesfield,

clesfield, Lord-Chancellor in the reign of King George I.; Mr. Hawkins; Mr. Radcliffe; Dr. Barrow; Mr. Dryden; Dr. Bentley; and Dr. Robert Smith, F. R. S. formerly Masters; and Prince William of Gloucester, who was educated here.

The portraits of learned Members are not only superior, but more numerous than in any other College. Indeed, had Locke happened to have had his education here, this group might have made head against any University on any subject of literature.

Under the paintings on one side are the busts of the most celebrated of the 'ancient poets, orators, and philosophers; and on the other, the moderns.

The Library, which constitutes the west end of Nevill's, or the inner court, is the grandest structure of the kind in the kingdom; being 190 feet in length, forty in breadth, and thirty-eight in height within. It is ascended by a spacious staircase, wainscotted with cedar, the steps of black marble; and entering by folding-doors at the north end, it appears inexpressibly beautiful: the floor is of marble. The spacious classes, which are thirty in number, are of oak, which time has reduced to the colour of cedar: and the great number of scarce and valuable books and manuscripts they contain, richly deserve attention. Amongst other curiosities in the Library, are an Egyptian mummy and Ibis, given to the Society by the present Earl of Sandwich, on his return from his travels; who also

presented a great number of curiosities brought from the newly-discovered islands in the South Seas. There is also a dried human body of one of the original inhabitants of the Madeiras; and the original manuscript of Milton's *Comus*, and several of his other productions; and many of the curiosities brought from Otaheite.

Here are the portraits of the Duke of Albemarle, son to General Monk, who was so instrumental in the restoration of King Charles II.; of Dr. Gale, Dean of York; of Mr. Gale; of Sir Henry Puckering; of Dr. Nevill, who built the court; and of Mr. Abraham Cowley, the poet; and four beautiful busts on marble pedestals, two at each end, of the celebrated Ray, Willoughby, Bacon, and Newton. The building was projected by Dr. Isaac Barrow *, who collected the subscriptions for it, which amounted to near 20,000*l.* the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren being the architect. The Library is terminated by an elegant window of painted glass, executed by Mr. Peckitt, of York, from a design of Cipriani, representing his present Majesty seated on the throne under a magnificent canopy. Sir Isaac Newton and Lord-Chancellor Bacon, the two distinguished Members of this Society, are pre-

* The numerous letters he wrote on the occasion are preserved, and discover a wonderful fertility of invention, in varying the manner of address to the persons solicited.

presented to the King by the Muse or Genius of the place; his Majesty attended and advised by the British Minerva, is giving the laurel chaplet to Sir Isaac, who is explaining the sphere. Lord Bacon, in his Chancellor's robes, is in the attitude of study. The window contains near 140 square feet of glass, is allowed by the best judges to be highly finished, in an entirely new style, and has an admirable effect; the expence whereof came to about 500*l.* and was the gift of the late Master of the College, the reverend and learned Dr. Robert Smith, F. R. S. who, besides leaving a good collection of books to the Library, was also a considerable benefactor to the College. In the Library-staircase is a valuable collection of ancient Roman monuments (all brought from the northern parts of England), the gift of Sir John Cotton, of Stratton, as appears by the following tablet fixed on the wall:

*" Hæc Romanorum monumenta a Cl. Viro Rob.
 " Cotton Bart. in Angliæ Partibus Boreis undique
 " conquesta, & in Villam suam de Connington in Agro
 " Hunting. comportata; huc tandem anno 1750 suis
 " Sumptibus transferenda curavit Joh. Cotton de Strat-
 " ton Baronettus."*

And an ancient marble, with a long inscription, from Sigeum. This was bequeathed to the Society by Edward Wortley Mountague, Esq. and sent to
 the

the College by his daughter, the Right Honourable Lady Mary, Countess of Bute, with a sum of money to purchase a bust of the importer.

This Library, which for the elegance, taste, and judgment, displayed in the inside, may justly be styled the first gallery in Europe, is adorned on the outside with pilasters, carved chapters, and architraves; and a stone balustrade runs round the top of it. Over the east front are four fine statues, representing Divinity, Law, Physic, and Mathematics, done by Mr. Caius Gabriel Cibber (father of Colley Cibber, the late Poet-laureat), who executed the two admired figures before Bedlam, and one of the vases in Hampton-Court Gardens. All the upper part of the arches are filled up. In the middle one is a fine bas-relief of Ptolemy receiving the new Greek Version of the Bible, in the famous Library of his founding, from the LXX interpreters. Under the Library is a spacious piazza of equal dimensions, out of which open three gates of wrought iron towards the river; over which we pass to the walks by a fine stone bridge of three arches, designed and executed by the late Mr. James Essex, F. S. A.

The walks are about the third part of a mile in circumference, having the river and elegant buildings on the east, and corn-fields and an open country on the west. There is a fine vista through the lofty limes of the middle walk; and on the north and south are shady walks of horse-chestnuts and
limes,

limes, which make the whole very delightful, and much frequented both at noon-day and evening. These walks, which, together with those of St. John's, Clare-Hall, and King's Colleges, skirt the whole west side of the town, afford the most advantageous view of the principal buildings. There are few places in Europe, where so many elegant edifices may be taken into the eye at once, on one side, and a rural landscape of native simplicity on the other.

This College was founded by King HENRY VIII. on the scite of two other Colleges, and a hostel, viz. —

1. King's-Hall, founded by Henry III.

2. St. Michael's, built by ——— Harvey, of Stanton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 17th Edward II.; and,

3. Physick's Hostel, built by William Physick, Esquire-Beadle; to the revenues of which houses King Henry VIII. made great additions, and erected one spacious College, dedicating it to the Holy Trinity; appointing a Master, sixty Fellows, sixty-seven Scholars, four Conducts, three Public Professors, thirteen poor Scholars, twenty Beadsmen, besides servants; the whole number of Students, Officers, and servants, of the foundation, amounting to 446.

Subsequent Benefactors were, Thomas Allen, Clerk; Sir Edward Stanhope, who gave 900*l.* to the

the Library; the Lady Bromley; the Lady Anne Weald; Mrs. Elizabeth Elvis; Dr. Bill, Master; Dr. Beaumont, Master; Dr. Whitgift, Master; Dr. Cofins; Dr. Barrow, Master; Dr. Skevington; William Cooper, Esq.; Sir William Sidley; Sir Thomas Lake; Sir John Suckling; Dr. Robert Bankworth; Sir Ralph Hare; Dr. Duport; Sir Thomas Sclater; Dr. Babbington; Bishop Hacket; the reverend and learned Dr. Robert Smith; the late Master, Dr. Hooper; and Dr. Richard Walker.

BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

JOHN CHRISTOPHERSON, Bishop of Chichester, 1557, 5th Mary.

NICHOLAS BULLINGHAM, Bishop of Worcester, 1570, 13th Elizabeth.

JOHN WHITGIFT *, Master of Trinity, Archbishop of Canterbury. Whitgift had not been long seated on the summit of power, when he drew up rules for the regulation of the press, which were published with the sanction of the Star-Chamber; and ordained that no printing-presses should be allowed except in London, and one in each University; those in London to be licensed by the Ecclesiastical Commission. That no book should be printed, unless perused and licensed by the Archbishop and Bi-

* See Peterhouse, p. 5.

shop of London, and that no book should be printed against any statute or law of the realm.

To this enormous extension of inquisitorial power, we are told, the Queen was induced to agree, on information received from Whitgift: and the violence of the measure does seem to authorize Mr. Hume's observations on the Star-Chamber edicts in Elizabeth's reign, notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary *.

In 1587, the Queen offered him the place of Chancellor, which he refused.—He constantly attended her Majesty during her last illness, and was the chief mourner at her funeral. James the First received him most graciously; but he did not long enjoy the favours of that Prince, a paralytic stroke having put an end to his life in February, 1604.

Whitgift was a sensible, but not a learned man. His religious principles were uniform, but his zeal rendered them arbitrary and intolerant. In the execution of his office he was indefatigable, and in his manner of living uncommonly profuse. His love of ecclesiastical pomp was so extravagant, that he seems to have equalled even the splendor of Wolsey. He had a body of sixty servants all trained up to martial affairs, and mustered every week; his stable being well furnished with horses to complete their equipment.

* I allude to the elegant and instructive lectures of Mr. Mackintosh.

On

On solemn festivals he was served on the knee; and, on his first journey to Canterbury, he was attended by a hundred servants in livery, forty of which wore chains of gold. His whole train of gentlemen and clergy consisted of 500 persons.—His funeral was attended by his pupils, the Earl of Worcester, Lord Zouch, and Bishop Babington, who preached the funeral sermon.

JOHN STILL, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1592, 35th Elizabeth.

GERVAISE BABINGTON, Bishop of Exeter, 1594, 37th Elizabeth.

ANTHONY RUDD, Bishop of St. David's, 1594, 37th Elizabeth.

MATTHEW HUTTON, Bishop of Durham, and Archbishop of York, 37th Elizabeth, 1594.—This Prelate owed his rise to the high applause he gained from his public exercise, when Queen Elizabeth visited Cambridge. He had once the boldness, in a sermon he preached before the Queen at Whitehall, to press strongly upon her conscience the necessity and importance of fixing the succession. He even told her, "that Nero was especially hated for wishing to have no successor; and that Augustus was worse beloved, for appointing an ill man to succeed him." He then alluded to the King of Scots, as one who, from proximity of blood, might be expected to succeed.

This discourse probably pleased all the audience
but

but the Queen; who, contrary to their expectation, had sufficient command of her temper to stifle her resentment, and, with great composure of countenance, to thank him for his discourse: but she soon after sent two counsellors to him with a very sharp reproof. It appears that she was very desirous of procuring the sermon, but the Archbishop would never let it out of his hands *.

WILLIAM REDMAN, Bishop of Norwich, 1594, 37th Elizabeth.

GODFREY GOLSBOROUGH, Bishop of Gloucester, 1598, 40th Elizabeth.

ROBERT BENNETT, Bishop of Hereford, 1602, 45th Elizabeth.

WILLIAM BARLOW, Bishop of Rochester, 1605, 3d Jac. I.

MARTIN FOTHERBY, Bishop of Sarum, 1618, 16th Jac. I.

RICHARD MILBOURN, Bishop of Carlisle, 1621, 19th Jac. I.

GODFREY GOODMAN, Bishop of Gloucester, 1624, 22d Jac. I.

LEONARD MAWE, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1628, 4th Car. I.

JOHN COWLE, Bishop of Rochester, 1629, 5th Car. I.

HENRY FERNE, Bishop of Chester, 1661, 13th

* Sir John Harrington,

Car. II.—He was the son of Sir John Ferne, of York, Knt. and was for some time Chaplain to Bishop Morton, and Archdeacon of Leicester; from which he was removed for his loyalty during the civil wars. On the Restoration, he was elected Master of Trinity, was Vice-Chancellor in 1660, and Dean of Ely soon afterwards. He was next advanced to the Bishopric of Chester, where he sat but five weeks; and died on the 16th of March, 1662, aged fifty-nine. He assisted in the Polyglot Bible, and was author of many learned works.

JOHN HACKET, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 1661, 13th Car. II.—This pious, humane, learned, and eloquent Prelate, was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His temper was naturally lively, which, added to his innate cheerfulness, made him the happy man he seemed to be. He would oftentimes, like Plato, give God thanks that he was not bred among rude and barbarous people, but among civil and polished Athenians; that he was not condemned to some monkish society, or ignorant cloister, but to the Greece of Greece itself; for so he used to call Trinity College.

He possessed the rectories of St. Andrew's, Holborn, a Prebendal-stall, and Residentiary's Place in St. Paul's, as well as the living of Cheam, in Surry: the two former he was compelled to relinquish during the civil wars, but they were returned to him at the Restoration.

Soon

Soon after that event, having received notice of the interment of a fanatic belonging to his parish, Dr. Hacket got the burial-service by heart. Being a great master of elocution, and always much affected with the propriety and excellence of the composition, he delivered it with such eloquence and grace, as made a deep impression on every one present, and especially the friends of the deceased, who unanimously declared they never heard a finer discourse; and were not a little astonished, when they were told it was taken from our Liturgy; a book which, though they had never read, they were accustomed to regard with contempt and detestation.

Dr. Hacket's merits were too conspicuous to permit him to remain long unrewarded. He was offered the Bishopric of Gloucester, which he refused; saying, that he would rather future times should ask why Dr. Hacket had not a Bishopric, than why he had one. In 1661, however, he was made Bishop of the ruined cities of Litchfield and Coventry; and immediately caused the magnificent cathedral, the finest public building in England, according to Dr. Plott, to be repaired, at the expence of 20,000*l*.

During his retirement with his pupil, Sir John Byron, at Newstedd Abbey, he wrote a Latin comedy, entitled "Loyola;" which was twice acted before King James II.

His sermons, and "Life of Archbishop Williams," were published after his decease: the latter is thought too favourable to the character of the Archbishop; but, observes Mr. Granger, it ought to be recollected, that it is as difficult for a good natured and grateful person to speak ill of his friend and patron, as it is to speak ill of himself. He died in the year 1670, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

ROBERT SKINNER, Bishop of Worcester, 1663, 15th Car. II.

JOHN WILKINS, Bishop of Chester, 1668, 20th Car. II.

JOHN CREIGHTON, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1670, 22d Car. II.

EDWARD JONES, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1699, 11th Will. III.

ADAM LOFTUS, Archbishop of Dublin.

JOHN HAMPTON, Archbishop of Dublin.

NICHOLAS CLAGGETT, Bishop of St. David's, 1731, 5th Geo. II.

ROBERT BUTTS, Bishop of Ely, 1738, 12th Geo. II.

FULKE GREVILLE Lord BROOKE, the companion and schoolfellow of his cousin the memorable Sir Philip Sidney, was descended from the noble families of Beauchamps of Powick and Willoughby de Brooke. On his return from his travels, he was introduced to Queen Elizabeth by his uncle Robert Grevile;

Grevile; and, by the influence of Sir Henry Sidney, was nominated to some lucrative preferments in the principality of Wales.

In the year 1581, he highly signalised himself in the tilts and tournaments with which the French commissioners, who came to treat about the Queen's marriage with the Duke of Anjou, were entertained. From this time he became a constant attendant at Court, and a great favourite with the Queen to the end of her reign, having obtained several very lucrative offices. He was also several times Member of Parliament for the county of Warwick; and, from the frequent appearance of his name in the Journals of the House, seems to have been an active man of business.

During the reign of King James he continued in equal favour; being installed Knight of the Bath, made Under-Treasurer, Chancellor of the Exchequer, one of the Privy-Council, Lord of the Bedchamber, and raised to the dignity of Baron, by the title of Lord Brooke, of Beauchamp's-Court. He also obtained a grant of Warwick-Castle, then in ruins, which he repaired at a great expence, and made his residence.

In the beginning of Charles the First's reign, he founded an historical lecture at Cambridge; the first professor of which was Isaac Dorislaus, a native of Holland, and Doctor in Civil Law.

Lord Brooke lived to the age of seventy-four, in

continued prosperity, and generally admired as a gentleman and a scholar, when he fell by the hand of an assassin, one of his own domestics; who immediately stabbed himself with the same weapon with which he had murdered his master. The fellow's name was Haywood; and the cause was a severe reprimand he received for upbraiding his master (whose will he had secretly seen), for not providing for him after his death. The affair happened in Brook-House, Holborn.

Lord Brook was buried with great pomp in his own vault, in St. Mary's-Church, Warwick; where he ordered the following inscription to be engraved upon his tomb:

FULKE GREVILLE,
 Servant to Queen Elizabeth,
 Counsellor to King James,
 And friend to Sir Philip Sidney,
 TROPHÆUM PECCATI.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, Earl of Essex, was born in the year 1567, succeeded to his title at ten years of age, and two years afterwards was sent by his guardian, Lord Burleigh, to Trinity College. In his seventeenth year, he was introduced to the Queen, who immediately honoured him with strong marks of her favour. This need not excite much surprise, as he was her relation, the son of one of her
 most

most faithful servants, the son-in-law of her favourite Leicester, and one of the handsomest and most accomplished men at the Court.

He joined Leicester's expedition to Holland, and highly distinguished himself, particularly at the battle of Zutphen, where the gallant Sidney was mortally wounded. On this occasion, Leicester conferred upon him the honour of a Knight-Banneret. In 1587, Essex was made Master of the Horse; and, on the threatened invasion by the Spanish Armada, was made General of the Horse, and Knight of the Garter. From this moment he was considered as the happy favourite of the Queen.

That intoxicating situation did not, however, render him insensible to the allurements of military glory; for without the permission or knowledge of his royal mistress, he followed Sir John Norris and Sir Francis Drake's expedition against Spain, and acted with great courage in the repulse of the Spanish garrison at Lisbon. The Queen wrote him an angry letter on the occasion, but his return soon appeased her.

In 1596, he commanded jointly with the Lord-High-Admiral Howard, in the expedition against Cadiz, the particulars of which are well known. On his return, he was made Earl-Marshal of England; in 1598, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and the following year Lord-Deputy of Ire-

Ireland. It is evident that he accepted this, his last preferment, with great reluctance.

In his * letter to the Queen, he says :

“ From a mind delighting in sorrow, from spirits
 “ wasted with passion, from a heart torn in pieces
 “ with care, grief, and travel, from a man that
 “ hateth himself, and all things else that keep him
 “ alive; what service can your Majesty expect,
 “ since any service past deserves no more than ban-
 “ nishment and proscription to the cursedest of all
 “ islands.”

His enemies evidently flattered him into the acceptance of this hateful commission. They told him that no man but himself could subdue the Irish rebels. They meant to ruin him, and he fell into the snare. On his return from Ireland without leave, the Queen received him with a mixture of tenderness and severity; but he was soon after committed to the custody of the Lord-Keeper, where he remained six months.

On regaining his liberty, he was guilty of every extravagance to which fools and knaves, or his own passions, could instigate him. He confined the Lord-Keeper, the Lord-Chief-Justice, and two others, sent to him by the Queen to know his grievances, and then marched into the city with his

* Printed in the Cabala.

friends, hoping that the people would rise in his favour; but in this he was disappointed. He was at last besieged and taken in his house, in Essex-street, committed to the Tower, tried by his peers, condemned, and executed.

Essex was the victim of his passions. When the Queen gave him a box on the ear, and bid him *go and be hanged*, he put his hand on his sword and swore revenge. Where was his gallantry on this occasion? Could a stroke from an angry woman tinge the honour of a gallant soldier? Many have wondered, that considering Elizabeth's affection for Essex, she could consent to his execution; but, if she had been informed and believed that he had said, *She grew old and cankered, and that her mind was become as crooked as her carcase*—where is the woman that would not sacrifice such a lover to her resentment?

This very brave, this very loyal subject, this favourite of the Queen, this idol of the people, this polite scholar and generous friend to literature, thus fell a sacrifice to his want of that dissimulation, that cunning, and of that court policy, by which his enemies were enabled to effect his ruin.

ROBERT CECIL, Earl of Salisbury, youngest son of William Lord Burleigh, was educated in this College. He was Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth and King James, Master of the Court of Wards, and afterwards Lord-Treasurer. He had
great

great abilities, and in industry and capacity was not inferior to his father ; but more artful, insinuating, and insincere. King James used to call him his " Little Beagle," alluding to the many discoveries he made. He built the magnificent house at Hatfield, where he died, on the 24th of May, 1612.

Sir FRANCIS BACON, Lord VERULAM, Lord-High-Chancellor of England. Mr. Granger justly observes, of this illustrious ornament of his country, " that he eminently united knowledge, judgment, and eloquence. His penetrating genius discovered the emptiness of the visionary systems of philosophy, which had for many ages amused mankind, and taught the world the sure method of coming to truth by experiment : but he that presided with such great abilities as the arbiter of right and wrong, in the highest court of justice in the kingdom, was the dupe of his own servants ; who are said to have cheated him at the lower end of the table, while he sat in deep abstraction at the top."

It ought not to be omitted, in palliation of the only weak part in the character of this great man, that, though he connived at bribes being taken by his servants, none of his decrees were unjust.

Sir EDWARD COKE, Lord-Chief-Justice of the King's-Bench, was educated in this College under Whitgift. The insolence, passion, and excessive rancour of this great luminary of the law, completely equalled his deep knowledge and experience :
and

nor was he inferior in the meanness of his adulation, when he called the Duke of Buckingham, upon his return from Spain, "Our Saviour." The scholar and the gentleman can never forgive him for his behaviour to the accomplished Sir Walter Raleigh, whom, on his trial, he called, "A traitor, monster, viper, and spider of hell." He died at his house at Stoke, in Buckinghamshire, on the 3d of September, 1634, in the eighty-third year of his age.

SIR HENRY SPELMAN. This learned and industrious antiquary, to whom every writer of English history is so much indebted, was skilled in all the learned languages, and the chief restorer of Saxon; for which he settled a lecture in the University of Cambridge. Dr. Gibson published an edition of his English works in 1695. He died full of years, and of literary and virtuous fame, in 1641.

LORD RUSSELL, eldest son of the Earl of Bedford.

SIR EDWARD STANHOPE, Vicar-General.

Dr. RICHARD COSINS, Dean of the Arches.

SIR ROBERT NAUNTON, Secretary of State.

SIR JOHN COPE, Secretary of State.

SIR FRANCIS NETHERSOLE, Secretary to the Queen of Bohemia.

JOHN PACKET, Secretary to the Duke of Buckingham.

Mr.

Mr. COLEMAN, Secretary to the Duke of York, who gave the Ptolemaic Library.

Dr. ISAAC BARROW. This learned Divine studied and practised that part of Divinity, which makes men wiser and better. He was famous for his great strength of mind and extent of knowledge; and in mathematics and geometry stands unrivalled. The same genius, that seemed to be born only to bring hidden truths to light, to rise to the heights or descend to the depths of science, could sometimes amuse itself in the flowery paths of poetry.

Dr. Barrow was excelled only by one, who was his pupil (Sir Isaac Newton). He was singular for the length of his sermons, having once preached three hours and a half. Indeed, he knew not how to leave off writing, until he had entirely exhausted his subject. He was, according to the annals of the University, the last of the family of the *Spin-texts*. His modesty is strongly displayed, by his constant refusal to sit for his picture; which was, however, at last done by stealth, by his particular friend, Mrs. Beale.

Dr. Barrow died in May, 1677, at the age of forty-seven. His works, in Latin and English, are published in four volumes, folio.

Sir ISAAC NEWTON. This great philosopher finished his education in this College, under Dr. Barrow, then Master; and his application was so great,

great, that it was thought he would have killed himself with study, if he had not wrought with his hands in making experiments. His mighty talents broke from obscurity in the reign of James the First; and that illustrious proof of the powers of the human mind, his "Principia," occasioned the greatest revolution that was ever made in the world of science. Never was there a motto more applicable than two lines of Lucretius, to this great man:

" Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit, et omnes
Perstrinxit stellas, exortus ut ætherius sol."

The epitaph on his monument was written by Dr. Bentley, and is as follows:

Hic quiescunt
Ossa atque pulvis,
Isaaci Newton.
Si quæris quis et qualis ille fuerit,
Abi.
Sic ex ipso nomine, reliqua novisti,
Siste paulisper
Et mortale illud Philosophiæ nomen,
Gratâ mente venerare!

ROGER COTES, Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy; author of *Harmonia Mensurarum*.

Dr. RICHARD BENTLEY. This most learned writer, and the greatest critic of his age, was educated at St. John's, and afterwards became Master of Trinity College; from which time he seems to have been involved in continued disputes with the Members of the Society, which were carried on with the most inveterate acrimony. He published a very masterly defence of himself, against the articles exhibited by the Fellows, which was addressed to Dr. Moore, Bishop of Ely, Visitor of the College. He was much engaged in controversy; particularly occasioned by his Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris, in answer to Boyle, for which he was very severely handled by Swift, in the Battle of the Books.

Dr. CONYERS MIDDLETON, many years chief Librarian of the University, and the well-known author of "Marcus Tullius Cicero," a free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers, and several other learned pieces; in which, says Mr. Masters, he displayed his learning, and lost his character as a Divine and a Churchman.

Dr. ROBERT SMITH, Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy.

JULIAN JOHNSON.

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT. When Margaret Professor of Divinity, his preaching was so much admired, that whenever he officiated at St. Mary's, the crowd was so great, that the sexton was obliged

to

to take down the windows. He was expelled by Whitgift, when Vice-Chancellor, for Puritanism; and maintained a long controversy with him about church discipline. Cartwright, in his old age, was so afflicted with infirmities, that he was obliged to study upon his knees; and in that unfortunate situation, was thrown a prisoner into the Fleet. He has been called *Malleus Episcopaliū*.

WALTER TRAVERS.

WILLIAM WHITACRE.

MATTHEW SUTCLIFFE.

JOHN LAYFIELD, Translator of the Bible.

THOMAS HARRISON, ditto.

WILLIAM DAKINS, ditto.

WALTER HAWKSWORTHY.

GILES FLETCHER.

GEORGE HERBERT, brother of Edward Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, was Public Orator of the University of Cambridge, in the reign of James the First, who was a great admirer of his abilities. Soon after the King's death, he took Holy Orders, and was presented to the Rectory of Bemerton, the duty of which he performed in a most exemplary manner; but, to the great regret of all, died in three years after his ordination. On his death he commended his poems to the press; and Lord Bacon had so high an opinion of his judgment, that he would not permit his works to be published, until they had been revised by Mr. Herbert. It is said

that Pope * read his poems for the same reason that Virgil read the works of Ennius.

THOMAS RANDOLPH. This Poet was one of the gayest of Ben Jonson's adopted sons. "The Muse's Looking-Glass," is the most generally admired of his works; containing a great variety of characters of the passions and vices, drawn with much truth, and interspersed with some strokes of natural humour.

ABRAHAM COWLEY. The juvenile poems of this Poet please much more than his later productions. In his "Poetical Blossoms," there is not that extravagant exuberance of fancy, and ridiculous incongruity of metaphor, which were so greatly admired in the vicious and tasteless age of Charles the Second, and which contributed so much to raise his fame. Cowley was not only corrupted, but himself the corrupter of taste; and was a remarkable instance of true genius seduced and perverted by false wit. He was more happy in his imitations of the voluptuous gaiety of Anacreon, than the lofty flights of Pindar. That passion for study and retirement, which increased so strongly with his years, first appeared at the age of thirteen, in his "Essay upon Himself;" and which an elegant critic has thought equal to that of Pope, written about the same period of life.

* See the "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope," p. 85.

Dr. Campbell, in his "*Hermippus Redivivus*," says that the Royal Society originated from Cowley's notion of a Philosophical College. No man ever had fewer enemies; his maxim being, "never to reprehend any body, but by the silent reproof of a better practice."

JOHN DRYDEN, the Father of true English Poetry, was educated in this College. His universality of writing has been objected to him as a fault; but it ought to be considered, that it was the unhappy effect of penury and dependence. He certainly was the greatest improver of our language, but generally failed in his dramatic compositions. His Prologues, Epilogues, and Prefaces, are more valuable than the works themselves. Contrary to the common course, neither poverty could damp or old age extinguish his native fire; and "*Alexander's Feast*," written when far advanced in years, is confessedly at the head of modern lyrics, and in the true spirit of the ancients. Dryden's necessities, unfortunately for his fame, produced a panegyric for all characters, and a new religion for every change of the times. On the accession of James he turned Roman Catholic, on which he displayed much zeal; though he had but a few years before written the "*Spanish Fryar*."

Dr. DUPONT.—Mr. DUKE.

EDWARD LIVELY, a great Hebrew Scholar and Chronologer.

PHILEMON HOLLAND, commonly called the "Translator-General of his Age," was a School-master, and practised physic at Coventry. He made many useful additions to the "Britannia," which was the most valuable of his productions. He continued to translate till the age of eighty, and died in 1636, in his eighty-fifth year. He made the following epigram, upon writing a large folio with a single pen:—

With one sole pen I writ this book,
Made of a grey goose quill;
A pen it was when it I took,
And a pen I leave it still.

WILLIAM ALABASTER. This Divine, who never rose higher in the Church than Prebend of St. Paul's, was one of the best Latin Poets of his age; and particularly eminent for his skill in the Greek and Oriental Languages. He was once a convert to the Roman Catholic Religion, and published *seven motives* for his conversion; but, observes Mr. Granger, he soon found many more for his return to the Church of England.

EDWARD SYMPSON, D.D. He was esteemed a good critic in the learned languages, and an excellent historian. He published a very elaborate work, entitled, "Chronicon Catholicum ab exordio Mundi," in 1652, and died in the same year. This work

work was republished by that eminent critic, Peter Waffeling. He also wrote Notes on Horace, Persius, &c.

Dr. COMBER.

His Royal Highness Prince William of Gloucester received his education at this College.

Visitor, the Bishop of Ely. The number of the Society is at present about 600.



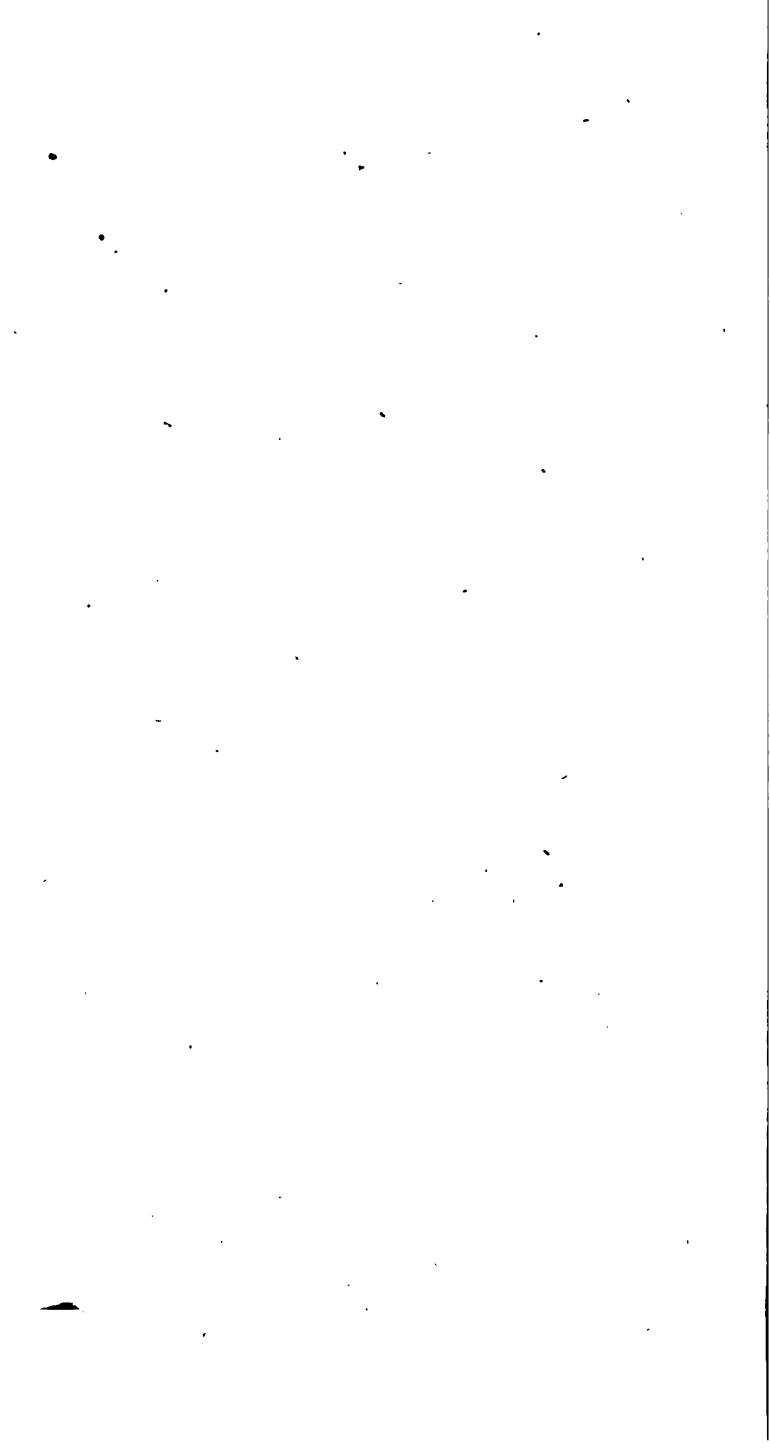


EMANUEL COLLEGE



SIR WALTER MILDMAY

Pub June 1 1801 by Edw Harding 98 Pall Mall



Emanuel College.

IS situate on the south-east of the town, from whence there is a very extensive prospect of the adjacent country.

On the west, next the street, is erected a very handsome building, which makes the principal Court a very beautiful one, having on the south an elegant uniform stone building, adorned with a balustrade and parapet; and opposite to it, on the north, the Hall, Combination-Room, and Master's-Lodge; on the east is a fine cloister with thirteen arches, and an handsome gallery over it, well furnished and adorned with the portraits of the Founder, several of the Benefactors, and former Members of the College. In the middle of the cloister is the entrance into the Chapel.

The Chapel, including the ante-chapel, is eighty-four feet long, thirty broad, and twenty-seven high, and is extremely well adorned and furnished. The Altar-piece is a very grand painting of the Prodigal Son, by Ammiconi: the floor is marble, and the
ceiling

ceiling stucco. There is a neat organ, and a gallery for the Master's family. In the middle of the Chapel hangs a curious glass chandelier, which has a beautiful appearance when lighted.

The Hall is one of the most elegant in the University, having been fitted up in a grand taste; the carved work, wainscoting, and fret-work of the ceiling, being highly finished. There are two fine bow-windows, opposite to each other, at the upper end of the Hall, and a gallery for music over the screens.

The Combination-Room adjoins to the Hall, and is neatly fitted up; in which is a handsome portrait of the late Mr. Hubbard, who was a Fellow of the College, and Registrar of the University.

The Library is a good room, and contains a large collection of well-chosen books; among which is Tully's Epistles by Faust, with a beautiful illumination of Henry VIII. when a boy (whose book it was), and of his preceptor.

The Gardens are extensive and pleasant, with a bowling-green and cold-bath; over which is a neat brick building, faced in front, containing a commodious little room to dress in. The curious take notice of a fine young cedar-tree in this garden.

The College was founded by Sir WALTER MILD MAY, of Chelmsford, in Essex, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and of the Exchequer; a man, according to Camden and others, of uncommon

mon merit in his public and private character, who obtained a licence, or charter of incorporation, from Queen Elizabeth. He built the College, upon the scite of the Dominican Convent of Black Preaching Friars, and endowed it for the maintenance of a Master, three Fellows, and four Scholars*.

On the 29th of September, 1784, and just 200 years since the foundation of the College, the Society, according to ancient custom, concluded the century with a grand jubilee. After a sermon and te deum, together with a Latin speech in the Chapel, in commemoration of their Benefactors, and an anthem conducted by the Professor of Music, the company met in the College-Hall; where about 150 gentlemen, many of whom were of distinguished rank, and had been educated in the College, were entertained in a sumptuous manner.

Some of the principal subsequent Benefactors were, Queen Elizabeth; Henry, Earl of Huntingdon; Sir Francis Hastings; Sir Robert Jermyn; Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary of State; Sir Henry Killigrew; Sir Wolston Dixie, founder of two Fellowships and two Scholarships; Sir John Hart; Sir

* Sir Walter being a patron of the Puritans, designed his College as a nursery for that party. He did little more than lay the foundation; saying, therefore, of it, that he had set an *acorn*, which, he hoped, in time, might become an *oak*.

Samuel

Samuel Leonard; Sir Thomas Skinner; Edward Leeds, LL.D.; Alderman Radcliffe; John Morley; Dr. Richardson; Sir Henry Mildmay; Lady Grace Mildmay, who gave four Exhibitions; Dr. Holbeck, who founded a catechistical Lecture in Divinity, and a Lecture upon Ecclesiastical History; Dr. Sudbury, Dean of Durham, who, beside other benefactions, founded a Greek Lecture, and gave *6*l.* per ann.* to purchase a piece of plate, to be bestowed upon the most pious and best learned of the commencing Bachelors of Arts in each year; Lady Sadler, foundress of the Algebra Lecture; Dr. Whichcot, who, besides other benefactions to the College, founded four Exhibitions; Dr. Branthwaite, founder of two Scholarships; Francis Ashe, Esq. who, besides settling a fund for buying books for the Library, and other uses of the College, founded ten Exhibitions, giving a preference to his own relations, then to the schools of Derby and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and, for want of such, to clergymen's sons; Archbishop Sancroft, who contributed great sums towards building the Chapel, and other uses, and gave all his books to the Library; Mr. Hobbs, founder of two Exhibitions; Mr. Gillingham, founder of a Fellowship; Mr. Robert Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester, founder of four Exhibitions, with a preference to the sons of godly ministers, and such as have been brought up in the public schools of Oakham or Uppingham, in Rutlandshire; Mrs.

Anne

Anne Hunt, foundress of two Exhibitions for Scholars born in the county of Suffolk; Mr. Walter Richards, founder of two Exhibitions; Mr. Wells, Rector of Thurning, who gave an Exhibition; Nicholas Aspinal, who founded an Exhibition, with a preference to the school of Clithero, in Lancashire, and then to the free-school of Bedford; Dr. Thorpe, Prebendary of Canterbury, who settled five Exhibitions, designed chiefly for Bachelors of Arts, with some preference to the sons of orthodox Ministers of the Church of England, and of the diocese of Canterbury, and such as have been brought up in the King's School there; John Browne, B. D. Rector of Wallington, in Hertfordshire, who, in the year 1736, left upwards of 2000*l.* for the augmentation of the Mastership, and four of the Fellowships, and for the settling two Greek Scholarships, with a preference to the King's School in Canterbury, and then to any school in Kent: he also gave 50*l.* and part of his books, to the Library. To these might be added the late Earls of Westmoreland, with many others, who generously contributed to the expences of the new building, &c.

BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

JOSEPH HALL, Bishop of Norwich, styled the Christian Seneca, from his sententious manner of writing, was justly famed for his piety, learning, wit, and extensive knowledge of mankind. He was one of the Divines sent by James the First to the Synod of Dort, before which he preached an excellent Latin sermon. In his younger years he composed a book of satires *, and was the first of our English Poets who tried their strength in that line of composition.

Mr. Granger informs us, that Mr. Pope has been known to say high things of this performance in conversation. The Satires were republished at Oxford, in 1753, by the Rev. William Dodd, D. D. who was executed for forgery; or rather by the Rev. William Thompson, M. A. of Queen's College, Oxon. as Mr. Isaac Reed suggested to Dr. Farmer. Bishop Hall was born in 1574, and died in 1656.

The Satires were stopt at the press by order of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London; and such copies as could be found, were to "bee presentlye broughte to the Bishop of London to be burnt."

A beau-

A beautiful little tract of his, entitled, "Heno-chismus, five Tractatus de modo Ambulandi cum Deo," was printed at Oxford, 1762. It affords a good specimen of his genius and his piety. Ob. Sept. 8, 1656. Æt. 82.

WILLIAM BEDELL, Bishop of Kilmore, in Ireland, well known for his writings against the Papists.

WILLIAM SANCROFT, Archbishop of Canterbury, and one of the seven venerable Prelates sent to the Tower, on the 8th of June, 1688, for refusing to distribute the King's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience in their respective Dioceses.

The character of this Prelate is very harshly and unjustly drawn by Bishop Burnett, who says that he was slow, timid, and irresolute; that he was placed at the head of the Church, because he was likely to do no great service to it; it being reasonably supposed that a man of so recluse a disposition, was very unlikely to disturb the Court in their designs upon the religious liberties of the people. But it cannot surely, even by the most prejudiced writer, be denied, that his conduct on the difficult and trying occasion which preceded the Revolution, was not only firm, but judicious and exemplary.

He gave 1000*l.* towards rebuilding the Deanery-House of St. Paul's, and was particularly active in forwarding the Coal Act, for rebuilding the Cathedral. His valuable library was left, by his will, to

this College, where he had been educated.—He was a man of generous, benevolent, and enlarged heart; and great deference was paid to his judgment by his fellow sufferers.

Upon his deprivation, he retired to the place of his nativity, in Suffolk; and bore his change of fortune and situation with all that complacency and resignation, which distinguish the character of a great and good man.

RICHARD KIDDER, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1691, 3d Will. and Mary.

JAMES GARDINER, Bishop of Lincoln, 1694, 6th Will. III.

EDWARD CHANDLER, Bishop of Durham, 1730, 4th Geo. II.

RICHARD HURD, D.D. Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 1775, 15th Geo. III.; translated to Worcester, 1781, 21st Geo. III.

LAURENCE CHADDERTON, the first Master, one of the translators of the Bible; William Jones; John Down; James Waidsworth; Hugh Cholmondely; John Houghton; Nathaniel Ward; John Gifford; John Cotton; Thomas Hooker; John Yates; Richard Holdsworth, Master; Anthony Tuckney, Master; Sir Roger Twisden; Stephen Marshall; Samuel Foster; Thomas Shepherd; Adoniram Byfield; John Sudbury, Dean of Durham; Edmund Castell, Arabic Professor; Thomas Horton; William Spurstove; Laurence Seeman; Henry Laurence;

rence; Anthony Burgess; Matthew Poole, author of Annotations on the New and Old Testament, and the Synopsis Criticorum; Robert Firman; Thomas Arthur; Samuel Cradock, and Thomas Doughty, are also among the learned men educated at this College.

JOHN WALLIS, the celebrated Mathematician, whose genius seemed to be inclined by nature for this branch of science. He went far beyond all his predecessors, and is ranked, by Glanville, with Vieta and Descartes. He invented the method for measuring all kinds of curves, and advanced nearer than any man towards *squaring the circle*, which he demonstrated to be impossible. He greatly improved decimal arithmetic, and first reduced a fraction, by continued division to an infinite series. He invented the modern art of deciphering, which he brought to such perfection in the time of the civil wars, that the writers were frequently astonished; and fairly owned that there was great truth, if not infallibility, in his art. He was also the first inventor of a method to teach deaf and dumb persons to speak and understand a language. His English Grammar shews, at once, the grammarian and the philosopher. He died on the 28th of October, 1703, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

Samuel Croke, William Dillingham, Dr. John Werthington, Nathaniel Culverwell.

DR. RALPH CUDWORTH was entered of this College at the early age of thirteen, and was, for many years, the most eminent tutor in the University. He held the first rank in Metaphysics, understood the Oriental Languages, was an exact critic in Greek and Latin; a good Antiquary, Mathematician, and Philosopher. His "True Intellectual System," is well known for excellence of reasoning and variety of learning. It contributed more effectually to stem the torrent of irreligion and atheism, so prevalent in the reign of Charles II. than all the other numerous publications which then appeared. — Dr. Cudworth was the father of the amiable, learned, and accomplished Lady Masham; in whose house, at Oates, the great Mr. Locke spent the last fourteen and happiest years of his life. This learned and pious man died June 26, 1688, in the seventy-first year of his age.

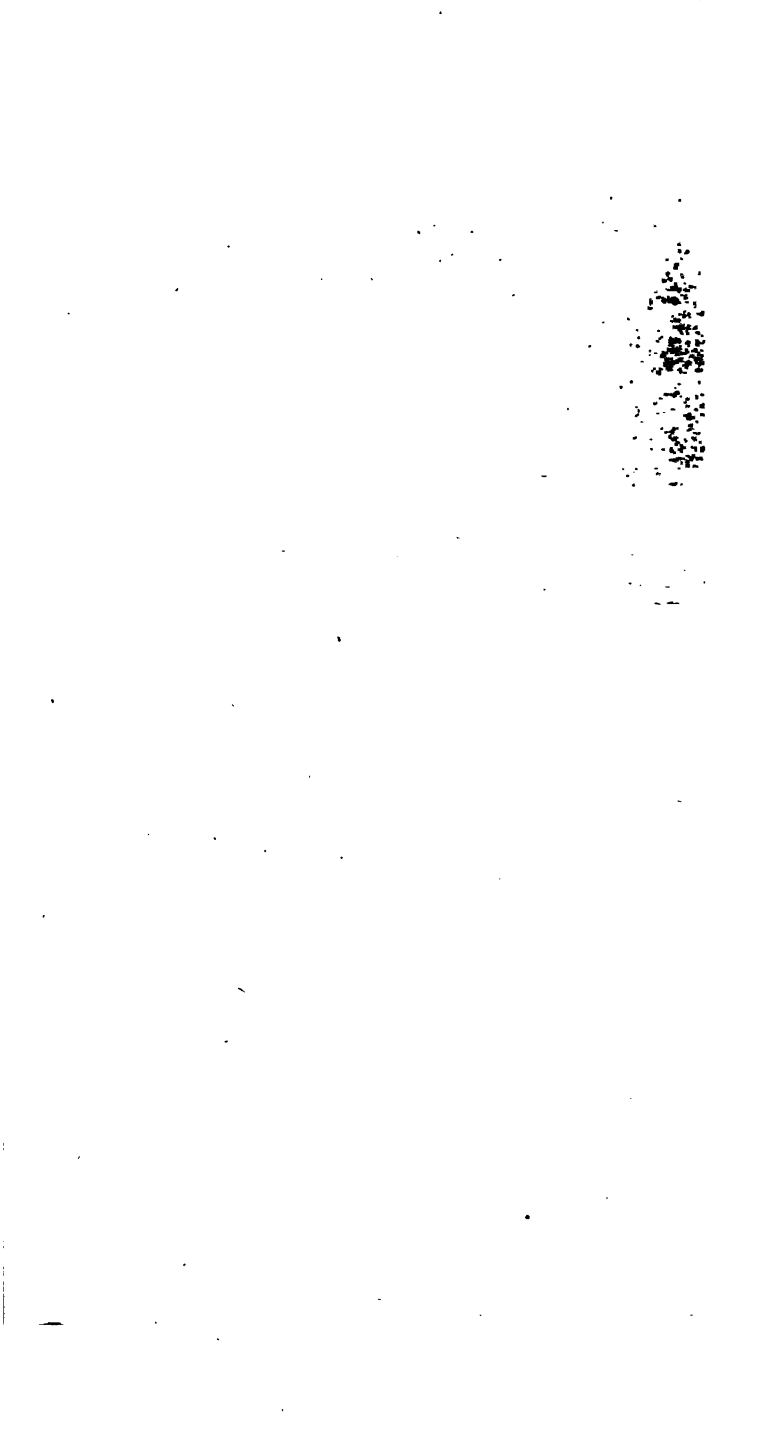
Benedict Rively; Henry Jenks; Hammond Le Strange; Henry Lee; John Richardson; Sir Francis Pemberton; Sir Nathaniel Wright, Lord-Keeper.

JOSHUA BARNES, Greek Professor, eminent as the editor of the Greek Classics, and skilful in making Greek verses and epigrams. There are several of his manuscript verses in the Library of this College, in which he epigrammatizes the Master, and four senior Fellows, on their characters, size, &c.

Peter Alix, D.D.; Anthony Blackwall, an eminent

ment Grecian, and author of " The Sacred Classics defended and illustrated ;" Daniel Newcombe, Dean of Gloucester ; and Dr. Nathaniel Marshall, the ingenious translator of the works of St. Cyprian, and author of the Discourse on the Penitential Discipline of the Primitive Church.

The present Society consists of a Master, fifteen Fellowships, fifty Scholarships, ten Sizar's Places, and thirty-seven Exhibitions. Number, in all, about one hundred and fifty.





SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE



FRANCES SIDNEY COUNTESS OF SUSSEX



Sidney-Sussex College.

IS situate on the east side of Bridge-street, and consists of two Courts, built of brick.

The Chapel has been lately rebuilt in an elegant manner, and, including the Ante-Chapel, is fifty-seven feet long, and twenty-four broad. It is adorned with a fine painting, representing Joseph and the Virgin Mary, with the child Jesus in her arms; and neat stalls, for the Master, Fellows, and Students. There is a gallery for the Master's family, to which they enter through the Library.

The Hall is about sixty feet long, twenty-seven broad, and proportionably high; and is one of the most elegant rooms of the kind in the University. There is a beautiful bow-window near the upper end, and a handsome gallery for music, supported by pillars, which forms a grand vestibule at the entrance. The ceiling and walls are neatly ornamented with fret-work; and the rest of the room, with the screens, are answerable to it.

The Library is over part of the Master's-Lodge
and

and the Ante-Chapel, and is well furnished with books. There is a human scull, perfectly petrified, or rather incrusted with a hard sand stone, except the teeth, which are white, hard, and sound, and not at all changed. It was found in the island of Crete, about ten yards below the surface, and brought into England in 1627. It was esteemed so great a curiosity, that King Charles I. was desirous of seeing it; and accordingly it was sent up to the famous Dr. Harvey by Dr. Ward, then Master of the College, for his Majesty's inspection. It is now broken, and some of it gone.

The Master's-Lodge is well fitted up, and furnished with portraits; among others, besides an original of the Foundress at full length, is one of the learned and pious Mr. William Wollaston, author of the Religion of Nature delineated; and Oliver Cromwell, the Protector (a drawing in crayons, said to be by Cooper, much admired), both educated in this College.

The Fellows have a pleasant garden, with a good and spacious bowling-green.

The Foundress of this College was the Lady FRANCES SIDNEY, Countess of Suffex, daughter of William Sidney, knighted at the battle of Flodden-field, and Steward of the Household to Edward the Sixth; sister to Sir Henry Sidney, Knight of the Garter, and Lord-President of Wales; aunt to Sir Philip Sidney, and widow to Thomas Ratcliffe,
Earl

Earl of Suffex. Dying without issue, she left 5000*l.* and other legacies, to found this College, by the name of **SIDNEY-SUSSEX COLLEGE.** But if her bequest should not be sufficient for the purpose, then it should go towards the improvement and extension of Clare-Hall.

Henry, Earl of Kent, and John Lord Harrington, Baron of Exton, executors to the Foundress, at first founded ten Fellowships and twenty Scholarships; but, after building the College and other expences, they found that the remainder of her legacy would not be a sufficient maintenance for so many Fellows as were at first designed; and, thereupon, they reduced the ten Fellowships to seven.

Edward, the first Lord Montague of Boughton, founded three Scholarships; which Edward, his son and successor, desired might be reduced to two.

Sir John Hart, Citizen of London, founded two Fellowships and four Scholarships.

Sir Francis Clerke, of Houghton-Conquest, in Bedfordshire, founded four Fellowships and eight Scholarships; and erected the building in the second court, and augmented the income of the twenty foundation-scholarships.

Mr. Peter Blundell, of Tiverton, clothier, founded two Fellowships and two Scholarships.

Mr. Leonard Smith, Citizen of London, founded one Fellowship and one Scholarship.

Paul

Paul Micklewaite, D. D. and some time Fellow, founded two Scholarships.

Dr. Downham Yeomans, of Cambridge, founded three Scholarships.

Mr. Samuel Taylor, of Dudley, founded the Mathematical Lecture.

Robert Johnson, D. D. Archdeacon of Leicester, founded four Exhibitions.

Francis Comber, Esq. gave some Exhibitions to be enjoyed by his relations, and their descendants, that might be Members of the College.

Several of the Fellowships and Scholarships were augmented by the noble benefaction bequeathed by Sir John Brereton.

Two Exhibitions, of 12*l.* *per ann.* each, were given by Mr. William Bearcroft, for Clergymen's orphans.

The late Master, Dr. Francis Sawyer Parris, bequeathed to the College his large and valuable library, together with the sum of 600*l.*

They have, therefore, seven foundation Fellowships, and ten bye-foundation Fellowships; twenty foundation Scholarships, and twenty-four bye-foundation Scholarships; besides the Mathematical Lecture and several Exhibitions.

BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

Dr. JAMES MONTAGUE (brother to the first Lord Montague, of Boughton, and to the first Earl of Manchester), Bishop of Bath and Wells, and translated to Winchester, was the first Master, and a great benefactor to the College.

JOHN YOUNG, D.D. Fellow, afterwards Dean of Winchester. He built the brick-wall between the second court and the street, at his own expence.

Dr. SAMUEL WARD, the third Master. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he joined, with the other heads of houses, in sending the College plate to King Charles the First; and was one of the members who were confined in the Convocation-House and Public Schools, for not concurring with the measures of the Parliament. After this, he was plundered and again imprisoned; during which he contracted a disease that put an end to his life.

He was an excellent governor, and the College flourished much under him. He was also one of

the English Divines in the Synod of Dort, and Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity.

EDWARD NOEL, Viscount Campden.

GEORGE LORD GORING, and Earl of Norwich, a benefactor.

JOHN BRAMHALL, Bishop of Derry, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of Ireland, 1660. He was one of the most learned, able, and active Prelates of his age; an acute disputant, and an excellent preacher. He exerted himself strenuously for the patrimony of the Church; having, in about four years, regained to that of Ireland, upwards of 30,000*l.* a year of her just rights.

The most celebrated of his works are the writings against Hobbes. A singular anecdote is told of him in Sir James Ware's "Lives of the Bishops," relative to his escape from the inquisition in France.

JOHN DE REEDE, Count de Renfvorde. He came to England as Ambassador from the States of Holland, to compose the differences between the King and the Parliament. His exertions, in the prosecution of this laudable design, recommended him so much to Charles, that he was created a Baron in 1645.

EDWARD MONTAGUE, Earl of Manchester, Chancellor of the University.

WALTER

WALTER MONTAGUE, his brother, Abbot of Nanteuil, and Chaplain to Queen Mary.

MONTAGUE BERTIE, Earl of Lindsey, and Lord-High-Chamberlain of England.

ROBERT BERTIE, his brother, a Fellow.

FRANCIS LEEK Lord DEINCOURT.

EDWARD, the second Lord Montague, of Boughton, a great benefactor.

WILLIAM MONTAGUE, his brother, Lord-Chief-Baron of the Exchequer.

CHRISTOPHER MONTAGUE, another brother.

SETH WARD, Bishop of Salisbury. He first made mathematical learning general in this University, in which, and in astronomy, he particularly excelled. He was a close reasoner and an admirable speaker. By his interest, the Chancellorship of the Order of the Garter was perpetually annexed to the See of Salisbury, to which he was a great benefactor.

He was polite, hospitable, and generous; having founded the College at Salisbury, and the sumptuous Hospital at Buntingford, the place of his nativity.

Dr. Walter Pope, his intimate friend, and the noted author of "The Old Man's Wish," has given a true and curious account of his life, interspersed with many amusing anecdotes of his friends. He

was ejected by the Long Parliament from the Savilian Professorship.

SIR ROBERT ATKYNS, Lord-Chief-Baron of the Exchequer.

THOMAS RICHARDSON Lord CRAMOND.

SIR CHARLES NORTH, eldest son of Dudley Lord North.

EDWARD MONTAGUE, eldest son of Edward, the second Lord Montague, of Boughton.

DR. BENJAMIN CALAMY, son of the celebrated Nonconformist, Edmund Calamy.

JOHN THOMSON Lord Haverham.

SIR GEORGE ENT, Knt. President of the College of Physicians, and author of *Apologia pro Circulatione Sanguinis*.

CHARLES ALLEYN, author of the Poem on the Battles of Cressy and Poitiers, and also on that at Bosworth-field, and the History of King Henry the Seventh.

OLIVER CROMWELL, Lord-Protector.

JAMES MONTAGUE, son of the Earl of Sandwich.

RICHARD REYNOLDS, LL. D. Bishop of Bangor, afterwards of Lincoln.

SIR JOHN MIDDLETON.

JOHN FRANKLAND, D. D. Master and Dean of Ely.

THOMAS

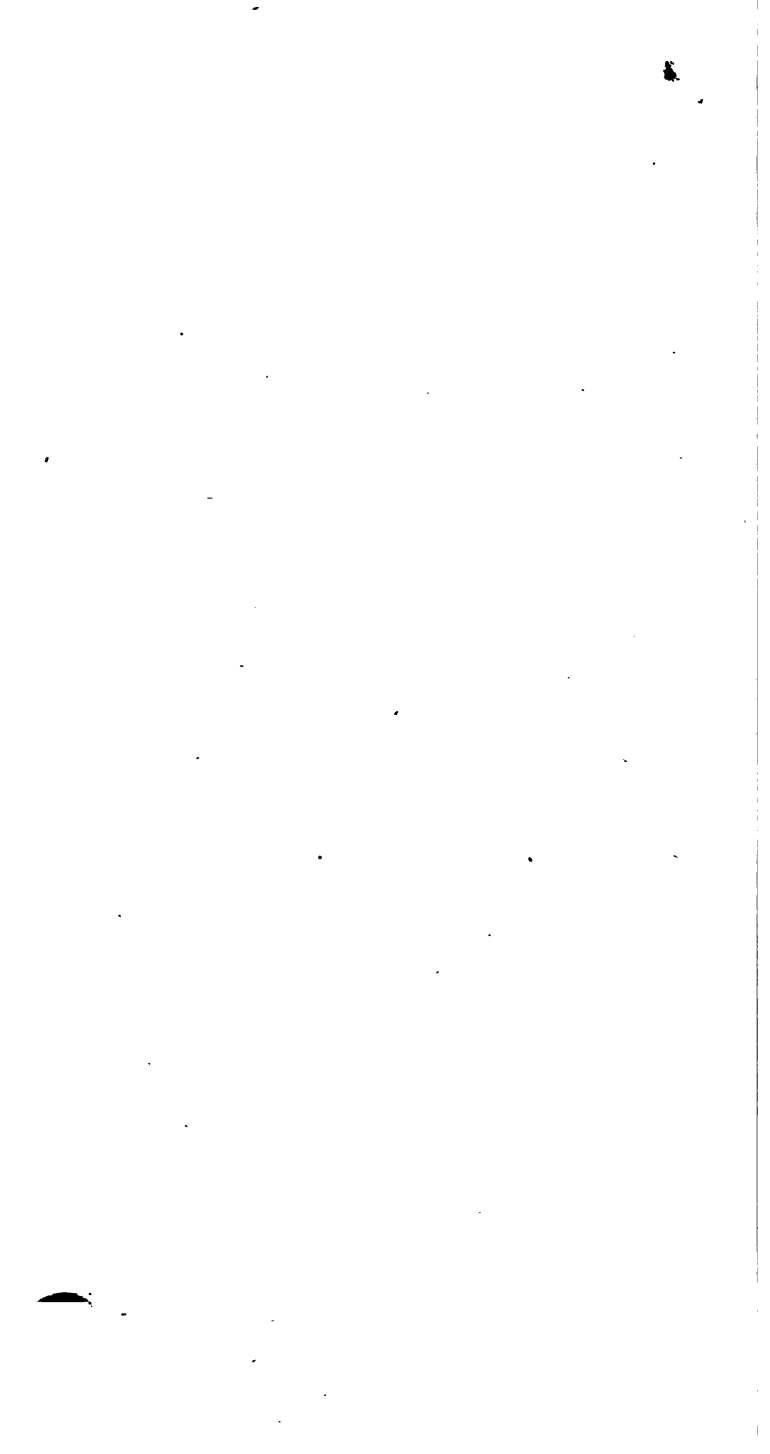
THOMAS WOOLSTON, B.D. Fellow, so well known for his crazy Discourses on our Saviour's Miracles; convicted of blasphemy in 1729.

WILLIAM WOLLASTON, the amiable and learned author of "The Religion of Nature delineated." Obitt 1724.





CHURCH of S^t. SEPULCHRE



St. Sepulchre's Church.

THE round Church is properly called, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in the Jewry; and thence arose the vulgar opinion that it was a Jewish Synagogue, and that the Jews lived there. The Jews, however, had their Synagogue, and dwelt in a very different part of the town: and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre was undoubtedly built by some person concerned in the Croisades, in the time of Henry I. before the Templars had acquired that vast property they afterwards possessed. In 1255, it was valued at one mark; and, in 1313, when the Templar's Order was dissolved, the advowson was given to the Priory of Barnwell.

The intention of its Founder was, that it should resemble the Church of the Resurrection, or Holy Sepulchre, at Jerusalem; and it was, at that time, the best copy we had in England.

In its present state it has many disadvantages; and much of its original form has been lost, or changed, through the caprice of those who, in the reign of Edward

Edward

Edward II. not only added one story to its height, but gave it a chancel; made considerable alterations in its windows, and hid the ornaments at the door with a wooden portal.

The inside is still heavy and inconvenient, and has not a single monument that demands particular notice.

Magistrates and Officers

OF THE

UNIVERSITY.

CHANCELLOR.

His Grace Augustus Henry, Duke of Grafton,
1768.

HIGH-STEWARD.

The Right Honourable William Pitt, F. R. S.
1790.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Humphry Sumner, D. D. 1800.

COMMISSARY.

John Fisher, LL. D. 1790.

HEADS

HEADS OF COLLEGES.

Founded.

1257 St. Peter's—Francis Barnes, D. D. Master,
1788.

1326 Clare-Hall—John Torkington, D. D. 1781.

1343 Pembroke Hall—Joseph Turner, D. D.
1784.

1351 Corpus Christi, or Bene't—Philip Douglas,
D. D. 1795.

1350 Trinity Hall.

1348 Gonville and Caius—Martin Davy, M. D.
F. R. S. 1803.

1441 King's—Humphry Sumner, Provost, 1797.

1448 Queen's—Isaac Milner, D. D. F. R. S. Pre-
sident, 1788.

1475 Catherine Hall, Joseph Proctor, D. D. 1799.

1496 Jesus—William Pearce, D. D. 1789.

1505 Christ's—John Barker, D. D. 1780.

1509 St. John's—William Craven, D. D. 1789.

1519 Magdalen—William Gretton, D. D. 1797.

1546 Trinity—William Lort Mansel, D. D.
1798.

1584 Emanuel—R. Towerfon Cory, D. D. 1797.

1598 Sidney—William Elliston, D. D. 1760.

1800 Downing—Francis Annesley, LL. D. 1800.

CAPUT.

CAPUT.

Every University Grace must pass the Caput, before it can be introduced into the Senate.

Humphry Sumner, D.D. Vice-Chancellor.

William Gretton, D.D. Magdalene College, Divinity.

Joseph Jowett, LL.D. Trinity Hall, Law.

Thomas Ingle, M.D. Peter House, Physic.

C. W. Burrell, A.M. Catherine Hall, Senior Non. Reg.

John Broderip, A.M. King's College, Sen. Reg.

Proctors—Thomas Sumpter, A.M. King's College; John Warter, A.M. Magdalen College.

Moderators—Robert Woodhouse, A.M. Caius College; T. Waldron Hornbuckle, A.M. St. John's.

Scrutators—Thomas Veasy, B.D. Peter House; James Wood, B.D. St. John's College.

Taxors—Clement Chevalier, A.M. Pembroke Hall; John Doncaster, A.M. Christ's College.

PROFESSORS.

Founded.

1502 *Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity*—

Founded by Lady Margaret, with a stipend of twenty marks; and augmented by James
1502 the

Founded.

1502 the First with the Rectory of Terrington.—
John Mainwaring, B. D. 1788.

Preacher—James Faweett, B. D.; salary 10*l.*
per ann. 1786.

1540 *Regius Professor of Divinity*—Founded by
Henry VIII. with a stipend of 40*l.* *per ann.*
augmented by James the First, with the
Rectory of Somersham; confirmed by Act
of Parliament in the 10th of Queen Anne,
—Richard Watfon, D. D. F. R. S. Bishop
of Landaff, and Archdeacon of Ely, 1771.

Deputy—J. B. Seal, D. D. 1802.

1540 *Regius Professor of Civil Law*—Joseph
Jowet, LL. D. 1781.

1540 *Regius Professor of Physic*—Sir Isaac Penning-
ton, Knt. M. D. 1793.

1540 *Hebrew Professor*—Henry Lloyd, A. M.
1795.

1540 *Greek Professor*—This, and the three preced-
ing Professorships, were founded by Henry
the Eighth, with a stipend of 40*l.* *per ann.*
John Crane, M. A. Apothecary, of Cam-
bridge, gave his dwelling-house to the Pro-
fessor of Physic, and upwards of 60*l.* every
fifth year, to sick and poor Scholars.—
Richard Porson, A. M. 1793.

1540 *Casuistical Professor*—Founded by John
Knightbridge, D. D. with a stipend of 50*l.*
per ann. and augmented by Thomas Smoult,
who

Founded.

- 1540 who gave 300*l.* to purchase land.—George Borlace, D. D. 1788.
- 1663 *Mathematical Professor*—Founded by Henry Lucas, Esq. M. P. for the University, and endowed with the rent of an estate of 100*l.* *per ann.* An estate in Bedfordshire was purchased with Mr. Lucas's bequest, at that time worth 102*l.* *per ann.* but now much augmented.—Isaac Milner, D. D. F. R. S. 1798.
- 1632 *Arabic Professor*—Founded by Thomas Adams, Alderman of London, with a salary of 40*l.* *per ann.*—Joseph Dacre Carlyle, B. D. 1795.
- 1704 *Plumian Professor of Experimental Philosophy*—Founded by Dr. Thomas Plume, Archdeacon of Rochester, who gave 1800*l.* for the purpose; and augmented by Dr. Thomas Smith, Master of Trinity College, with half the interest of 3000*l.* in the funds.—S. Vince, A. M. F. R. S. 1796.
- 1749 *Astronomical (Lowndes's) Professor*—Founded by Thomas Lowndes, Esq. who gave an estate of about 150*l.* *per ann.* for the endowment.—William Lax, A. M. F. R. S. 1795.
- 1707 *Anatomy Professor*—B. Harwood, M. D. F. R. and S. A. 1785.

Founded.

1724 *Professor of Modern History and Languages*—

Founded by George the First, with a stipend of 400*l. per ann.*—John Symonds, LL.D. 1771.

1705 *Chemistry Professor*—William Farish, A.M. 1793.

Botany Professor—T. Martyn, B.D. F.R. and L.S. 1761.

Woodwardian Professor—Founded by John Woodward, M.D. with a salary of about 150*l. per ann.*—John Hailstone, A.M. F.L.S. 1788.

1768 *Norrisian Professor of Divinity*—James Fawcett, B.D. 1795.

1783 *Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy*—Founded by the Rev. Richard Jackson, with a stipend of 80*l. per ann.*—F. I. H. Wollaston, A.M. F.R.S. 1792.

1684 *Musæ Professor*—Charles Hague, Mus. D. 1799.

Professor of Common Law—Edward Christian, A.M. 1800.

Downing Professor of Medicine—Bosick Harwood, M.D. 1800.

PUBLIC ORATOR.

1571 Edmund Outram, B.D. 1798.

PRIN

PRINCIPAL LIBRARIAN.

Thomas Kenrick, A. M. 1797.

SUB-LIBRARIAN.

John Davies, A. M. 1783.

REGISTRAR.

George Borlase, M. D. 1778.

ESQUIRE BEDELS.

John Beverley, A. M.

Henry Gunning, A. M.

Charles Ifola, A. M.

INSPECTORS OF FOSSILS.

John Davies, B. D.

Richard Sill, A. M.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

James Donn, A. L. S. Curator.

ORGANIST.

John Pratt, Esq.

COUNSEL.

The Right Honourable Spencer Percival, A. M.
1800.

Hugh Leycester, Esq. LL. D.

SOLICITOR.

Thomas Ingle, Esq.

YEOMAN-BEDEL.

John Laughton.

PRINTER.

John Archdeacon.

SCHOOL-KEEPER.

John Marshall.

MARSHALL.

John Taylor.

APPRAISER.

Thomas Yorke.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

The Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT.

**The Right Honourable Lord EUSTON, son of
the Duke of Grafton.**

SCARLET

SCARLET DAYS FOR ALL DOCTORS.

Easter Sunday, Ascension Day, Whit Sunday, Trinity Sunday, King Charles's Restoration, King's Inauguration, the Proclamation of Midsummer and Stourbridge Fairs, Commencement Sunday and Tuesday, St. Michael the Archangel, All Saints, Gunpowder Treason, Christmas Day, General Thanksgiving.

LITANY DAYS.

January 30th. May 29th. King's Inauguration, Gunpowder Treason, Ash Wednesday, if not a clerum, there is a supplication, and the bell rings a quarter before ten. All Litany Days the Doctors wear robes. The Proctors are to attend all Litany Days in their congregation ruffs.

If October the 9th, January the 12th, or May the 8th, fall on a Sunday, there is a clerum, and the Sermon is usually omitted in the morning.

Easter Tuesday the Sermon is preached at St. Benedict's Church, and not at St. Mary's.

The Sermon on Lady Day is preached in the morning, at King's Chapel.

January the 30th, and on Good Friday, there is no organ played, nor psalms sung.

Anthem Days at St. Mary's Church.

Easter Sunday, Whit Sunday, King Charles's Ref-
2 D 3
toration,

toration, King's Inauguration, Commencement Sunday, Nov. 5th, Christmas Day, and days of general thanksgiving.

The commemoration of Benefactors is read twice in the year; on the Commencement Sunday, and the Sunday next before the 3d of November.

The following is an invariable Rule for the Beginning and Ending of the Cambridge Terms, without any Exception of Sundays or Holidays.

Michaelmas Term begins on the 10th of October, and ends on the 16th of December.

Lent Term begins on the 13th of January, and ends on the Friday before Palm Sunday.

Trinity Term, or (as it is more commonly called), *May Term*, begins on the Wednesday after Easter week, and ends on the Friday after the commencement.

ANNUAL PRIZES.

In the year 1751, his Grace the DUKÉ OF NEWCASTLE, Chancellor of the University, established a premium of two gold medals, value ten guineas each, to be given to two persons, who, after having the academical honours of Senior Optime conferred on them, shall be found, after a second examination before certain persons appointed by his Grace, to excel in classical learning.

This

This premium is still continued by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, the present Chancellor of the University.

The Honourable Mr. FINCH, and the Honourable Mr. TOWNSHEND, after the example of his Grace the Chancellor, gave yearly two prizes of fifteen guineas each, to two senior Bachelors of Arts, and the like to two middle Bachelors, who shall compose the best exercises in Latin prose; which are to be read publicly by them, on a day to be appointed near the commencement by the Vice-Chancellor.

Each candidate sends his exercise privately, and without his name, and not in his own hand, but revised and pointed by himself, to the Vice-Chancellor, with some Latin verse upon it; and he, at the same time, sends a paper sealed up with the same Latin verse on the outside, which paper encloses another paper folded up, with the candidate's name written within.

The papers, containing the names of those candidates who do not succeed, are destroyed unopened; by which secrecy, the modesty of those who might otherwise fear a repulse, is effectually consulted.

These prizes have also been continued by the late and present Members of Parliament for the University.

Mr. SEATON, by a clause in his will, dated October 8, 1738, gave his Kissingbury estate to the

U. i. i.

University of Cambridge for ever: the rents of which should be disposed of yearly by the Vice-Chancellor, for the time being, as he, the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Clare-Hall, and the Greek Professor for the time being, or any two of them should agree. Which three persons aforesaid should give out a subject, which subject, for the first year, should be one or other of the Perfections or Attributes of the Supreme Being, and so the succeeding years, till the subject was exhausted; and afterwards the subject should be either Death, Judgment, Heaven, Hell, Purity of Heart, &c. or whatever else might be judged by the Vice-Chancellor, Master of Clare Hall, and the Greek Professor, to be most conducive to the honour of the Supreme Being, and recommendation of virtue. And that they should yearly dispose of the rent of the above estate to that Master of Arts, whose poem on the subject given should be best approved by them. Which poem was always ordained to be in English, and to be printed; the expence of which should be deducted out of the product of the estate, and the residue given as a reward for the composer of the poem, ode, or copy of verses.—The estate now produces about 16*l.* *per ann.*

The late reverend and learned Dr. ROBERT SMITH, F. R. S. Master of Trinity College in this University, bequeathed, by will, two annual premiums, of 25*l.* each, to those junior Bachelor of Arts, who

who shall appear, on examination, to be the best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The late Sir WILLIAM BROWNE, Knt. M. D. by a clause in his will, directed his executors to send to the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge annually, two gold medals, each of five guineas value, to be given by him at the commencement to two Undergraduates, one of whom shall deliver the best Greek ode in imitation of Sappho, the other the best Latin ode in imitation of Horace. And by a clause in the codicil to his will, Sir William Browne bequeathed a third gold medal, of equal value, to be given to the Undergraduate who shall produce the best Greek epigram after the model of Anthologia, and the best Latin epigram after the model of Martial. Sir William Browne also gave a rent charge of 20*l. per ann.* for founding a classical scholarship: the scholar elected to remove to Peterhouse. And, in case of failure of issue from his next heir, he devised his whole real estate to the University, for founding two Physic Fellowships, and further encouraging classical learning.

The late JOHN NORRIS, Esq. of Witton, in Norfolk, by will, dated Sept. 22, 1768, founded a new Divinity Professorship, with a salary of 105*l. per ann.*; and the Rev. John Hey, D. D. of Sidney College, was elected the first Norrisian Professor, May 1, 1780. He also bequeathed a premium of 12*l.* for the encouragement of Students in this University,

versity, to the author of the best prose English essay, on a sacred subject: 7*l.* 4*s.* of the aforesaid 12*l.* shall be expended upon a gold medal; one side shall represent the New Testament and the Cross, with this inscription round it, *the wisdom of God unto salvation*; the reverse shall represent the Resurrection, with the inscription round it, *death is swallowed up in victory*: upon the edge, where the milling in our current coin is expressed, shall be these words, *the Norrishian prize*; and, if there be room, the name of the successful candidate, and the date of the year. The residue of the 12*l.* viz. 4*l.* 16*s.* is to be disposed of in books; which are to be the Bible, Bishop Sherlock's Discourses, 4 vols. Leland against the Deistical Writers, and Pearson on the Creed: upon the left-hand cover of each book shall be pasted a copper-plate impression of one of the sides of the medal: and directed the sum of 18*s.* to be laid out in books, viz. the New Testament, and the great Importance of a Religious Life, to be annually given to prisoners who can read.

JOHN Lord CRAVEN gave 50*l.* *per ann.* to two Scholars, the best proficient in classical learning, &c. The electors are the Vice-Chancellor, the five Regius Professors, and the Orator.

WILLIAM BATTIE, M. D. left an estate of upwards of 20*l.* *per ann.* to one Scholar, on a similar plan.

WILLIAM WORTS, Esq. formerly Esquire-Bedel
of

of the University, gave two pensions of 100*l.* *per ann.* each, to two travelling Bachelors of Arts.

The Rev. JOHN HULSE, by his will, dated 21st of July, 1777, after the lapse of a great number of annuities, and the payment of several legacies and donations, bequeathed to the University of Cambridge a yearly revenue of about 150*l.* for preaching and publishing twenty sermons yearly, in vindication of the general authority, and particular evidences of Christianity: and an annuity of equal value to the former, for the establishment of a writer, who is to publish a book every year, tending to the confirmation of the doctrines, or the removal of some difficulties in Christianity. The writer is to be called, *The Christian Advocate*. The remaining produce of the estate, out of which these stipends are to be paid, is to be appropriated to founding two Scholarships in St. John's, each of which will be 40*l.* *per ann.* The Vice-Chancellor, for the time being, and the Heads of Trinity and St. John's, are to have the nomination in all these appointments.

The Order of the Colleges, out of which the Proctors are chosen annually to the End of the present Century.

1785 Trinity and Emanuel.

1786 St. John's and Christ's.

1787 Clare Hall and Pembroke.

1788 Caius and Christ's.

- 1789 King's and Queen's.
- 1790 Trinity and Jesus.
- 1791 St. John's and St. Peter's.
- 1792 Christ's and Magdalen.
- 1793 King's and Catharine Hall.
- 1794 Trinity and Pembroke.
- 1795 St. John's and Sidney.
- 1796 Clare Hall and Emanuel.
- 1797 Queen's and Caius.
- 1798 King's and Trinity Hall*.
- 1799 Trinity and Bene't.
- 1800 St. John's and St. Peter's.

* Trinity Hall having only two Fellowships in Holy Orders, the Proctorship comes to it but once in fifty years; but if any Proctor of the other Colleges die, the rest of the year is served from this Hall.

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N. B.—*To have included the Names of all who are mentioned in the course of this Work, would have extended the Index to an inconvenient size. The principal, therefore, only are selected, and chiefly those of whom some account is given in the Volume.*

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